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VOL. XCIV. NO. 83 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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The Le Roi Management

Sympathy With Ousted Manager Is Growing Among the Shareholders.

Pall Mall Gazette Also Takes a Gloomy View of the Change.

Lord Ripon Objects to English Development of Canada as a Trade Rival.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Financier says growing sympathy with the ousted managing director of the Le Roi mine is being shown, and an early opportunity should be given shareholders of expressing their views concerning the amalgamation scheme. It is certainly due shareholders that they should not be pledged to proposals affecting the fate of their property without such opportunity being given. The Pall Mall Gazette says if in future the Le Roi is bound up with a fusion of ventures such as the War Eagle, Centre Star and Snowshoe, then the outlook is indeed dark.

According to the board of trade return just issued, Canada received 85,755 emigrants for the eight months ending August 31. Australia and New Zealand received 8,083.

Lord Ripon, speaking to the Ripon Liberal Association, said he did not see why this country should adopt a policy for the purpose of developing the undeveloped resources of Canada in the matter of wheat-growing, which would create a rival this country could never pass, and which, ere many years had passed, must bring not an increase but a diminution in the price of home-grown corn.

Lord Morpeth, speaking at Selly Oak, said that Premier Laurier expressly stated that the colonies did not wish to interfere in the Mother Country's internal affairs. This statement had been twisted by the Liberals to mean that Laurier was satisfied with the present state of affairs. Both Laurier and Fielding had stated that they were ready and wished for reciprocity, which would be a mutual benefit to Canada and the Mother Country.

Canada has large buyers in Germany of all kinds of pipes and tubing, and were good buyers of a variety of cloths from Huddersfield. There has been a healthy revival of Canadian orders in the hosiery trade at Leicester.

TORNADO AT OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—In a tornado at Burwell, Neb., tonight, one person was killed, six were injured, and $50,000 damage was done.

In Omaha and Council Bluffs many basements were flooded. All the lower part of Council Bluffs is under several feet of water. Broadway, the principal street of Council Bluffs, was covered for several hours by two feet of water.

DISASTER TO MIKASA.

Belief That Togo's Flagship Is Not Badly Damaged.

London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Sasebo, Japan, in a despatch describing the disaster to the battleship Mikasa, says the reason the fate of so many of the crew is unknown is that a large detachment was sent to battle with the flames and that the men were unable to reach the deck before the vessel foundered. It is believed the actual damage to the vessel is comparatively slight, according to the correspondent.

GOSSIP FROM NANAIMO.

Members of Presbytery Return From Comox—The Miners' Strike.

Nanaimo, Sept. 15.—The members of the Presbytery of Victoria who attended the meeting held at Comox this week returned today, well pleased with the first meeting of the Presbytery ever held in Comox. Rev. Thos. Menzies, of Comox, was elected moderator, and other ministers present were: Victoria, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, Rev. D. McRae, Rev. A. E. Ewing; Alberni, Rev. T. S. Glassford; Ladysmith, Rev. R. Boyle; Nanaimo, Rev. J. M. Miller; Denman island, Rev. C. E. Kidd.

The principal business transacted was that of the question of supply to the various stations on the island. A good deal of routine was also disposed of. There was a public meeting on Wednesday evening, at which Rev. J. M. Miller gave an account of the general assembly that met at Kingston this summer. Rev. Dr. Campbell spoke of the Indian mission work on the west coast of Vancouver island. Rev. D. McRae gave reminiscences of his first visit to Comox as a minister a quarter of a century ago, and Rev. W. Leslie Clay spoke on Sunday observance.

Hopes of the settlement of the mining difficulty are raised by a lengthy meeting of the management of the Western Fuel Company with a committee selected some time ago by the United Mine Workers. It has leaked out that the proposal is that neither the Western Federation nor the United Mine Workers will press for recognition, and that a local committee appointed from all the men deals with the company, the company agreeing to a modification of the terms regarding the transportation of the men to Protection Island shaft.

THORPE & CO'S
PALE
DRY GINGER ALE

MOTOR RAILROAD CAR.

Practical Test at Omaha Develops Great Speed.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 15.—The Union Pacific railroad today gave a practical test of motor car number 2. The train from Omaha Valley, Neb., and return, carrying 57 persons, mostly officials, reached a maximum speed of 57 miles an hour.

COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 15.—A certificate of increase of capital of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company of New York city from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 was today filed with the secretary of state. The company also filed an amendment to its certificates of incorporation, providing that it may extend its lines from Manila in the Philippine Islands to Shanghai, China. The certificates are signed by Clarence H. McKay and Edward C. Platt.

THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED.

Trouble With Freight Handlers at Chicago Passes Over.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Indications tonight are that the threatened strike of freight handlers employed by the railroads in Chicago will not take place, the union having decided to waive the demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. The railroads today offered modifications in working hours and pay while injured. The executive committee of the union tonight decided to advise the men to accept the proposal of the railroads.

BOY'S LUCKY ESCAPE.

Marlborough, Mass., Sept. 15.—With his left foot caught in a switch and with a passenger train bearing down on him, Frank Spellisy, a 10-year-old newsboy, exhibited remarkable self-possession last night and thereby saved his life. The boy's foot was caught in a switch as he was crossing the railroad track, and he was unable to release himself. Hearing the rumble of an approaching train, young Spellisy calmly stretched himself on the ground at right angles to the rails. The train severed his foot at the ankle. The boy's leg was later amputated at the knee, but the physicians said today that he would undoubtedly recover.

Revelations For Policy Holders

Handsome Contributions From New York Life Funds to Politicians.

Republican Campaign Liberally Aided Out of Insurance Moneys.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—George W. Perkins, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and first vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the principal witness at today's session of the special legislative committee which is probing the life insurance companies, and his testimony was replete with revelations in the development of finance as applied by insurance companies.

The climax of the day came when Mr. Perkins was asked concerning an entry of $48,702 in a ledger marked "Ordered paid by the president." Mr. Randolph, the treasurer of the New York Life company, who had been on the stand earlier in the day, had been sharply questioned as to the purpose of this entry, but he was unable to explain it. He thought no one but the president could. Mr. Perkins had been called to testify as to other transactions, and after the recess he was asked to produce the check. It was made out payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Perkins frankly stated that it was a contribution to the National Republican campaign committee and had been paid to Cornelius N. Bliss. Mr. Perkins said:

For the Reptile Fund.

"This payment was made after careful deliberation. It must not be considered an ordinary contribution to the campaign fund. It was paid because we felt the assets of the New York Life Insurance Company would be jeopardized by a Democratic success."

Mr. Perkins said contributions were also made in 1900 and 1896. As an illustration, witness said the first contribution made was in 1896 by President McCall, who is a Democrat. "He contributed to the McKinley campaign fund and voted for McKinley, because he felt it was in the best interests of the policy-holders of the company."

This statement caused a murmur throughout the room, which was crowded with spectators. Standing room was at a premium, and everyone bent forward to catch every word.

Pursuing the check inquiry further, Mr. Hughes brought out that this expenditure was never brought to the attention of the finance committee, the witness terming it a "purely executive action."

It was charged against cash on the books of the Hanover Bank office or financial department. Witness did not know against what account the other contributions were made, but he would furnish data.

RUSSIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Minister of Interior Gives Assurances as to Nominations.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—A deputation from the congress of the marshals of the nobility now in session here was received today by Minister of the Interior Bouligan, and was assured by him that the government intended to permit the fullest liberty in the selection of candidates for the national assembly and in the elections. The minister said that there would be no official interference, and that the government was doing everything possible to that end. The marshals, who are also members of the Zemstvos, will present a report relating the interview to the forthcoming Zemstvos congress at Moscow.

CZAR MAY VISIT FINNS.

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says it is reported there that Emperor Nicholas will leave on board the imperial yacht tomorrow. The Emperor's destination is not stated, but it is rumored he will make a trip to Finnish waters, accompanied by the Empress.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—(2:30 a. m.)—With reference to the reports that the Emperor was about to make a sea trip it has been understood in court circles for some time that the Emperor and Empress and several members of the imperial family would go to Darmstadt this fall so as to enable the Empress to visit the old home, where she has not been for several years.

There is no certainty as to whether the imperial party will begin the trip today, as has been reported.

Excitement In Sweden

Crowds Fill the Streets Watching for News From the Delegates.

Demolition of Fortresses Will Likely Be Left to Arbitration.

President Roosevelt May Again Bring Truculent Nations Together.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 15.—The tension here is greater than ever. All day crowds filled the streets about the newspaper offices, eager for news from Karlstad. The fact that the conference has been adjourned is regarded as a good omen and the feeling of pessimism which has long prevailed is giving way to a hope that war will be averted, especially as it is understood here that Norway has the moral support of Great Britain. A strong conviction also prevails that war will not be permitted by the powers.

Owing to the stand made by Norway, it is considered that an arbitration treaty will be secured and that a compromise will be arranged regarding Sweden's demand for the demolition of the fortresses. It is expected that the negotiations tomorrow will be decisive and the result is looked forward to with much anxiety.

It is semi-officially announced that the military movements now being conducted by the Norwegian government are merely the customary measures for relieving the garrisons of the fortifications and the permanent camps.

Delegates in Session

Karlstad, Sweden, Sept. 15.—Today's meeting of the delegates of Norway and Sweden, who are discussing the dissolution of the union, lasted two hours. Swedish military experts attended today's session. The Norwegian premier, M. Mithelsen, one of the delegates of Norway, says he knows nothing confirmatory of the report that Great Britain, France and Germany have made representations to Sweden on the subject of the crisis. The Swedish representatives declare the rumor is ridiculous.

The Associated Press has reason to believe that the question of the demolition of the fortifications of the Norwegian frontier was discussed at the afternoon session and that wide differences of opinion developed. Swedish military experts were present during the session. The excitement at Stockholm and Christiania is increasing and the movement of troops to the frontier continues.

Proposal for Arbitration

London, Sept. 15.—The Associated Press is officially informed that there is no truth in a report circulated this afternoon that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has been asked to arbitrate the question in dispute between Sweden and Norway. It is stated that the Swedish minister, Baron De Bildt, and Dr. Nansen have had conversations with the highest officials of the foreign office, but no proposal for British arbitration has been made by either side. It is believed that a satisfactory settlement will be reached. The Swedish minister, Baron De Bilt, conferred with Sir Thomas Sanderson, permanent under secretary for foreign affairs, at the foreign office this afternoon on the subject of the Norwegian Swedish crisis.

Professor Harold H. Jarne, a member of the Swedish riksdag, today said he did not believe there would be war between the two countries. Should arbitration be resorted to, he said that Sweden would be willing to propose two members of the court of arbitration, that Norway would propose two, and that President Roosevelt would be asked to propose a fifth.

MR. PENDRAY PLANS FOR NEW WORKS

Large Factory Buildings are to Be Erected at an Early Date.

Following the announcement in yesterday's issue of the Colonist that W. J. Pendray had purchased the property known as Sehl's Point, it is learned that work on the erection of a new building for the soap and paint works will begin almost immediately.

Mr. Pendray has not yet decided when he will commence operations, but as his lease on his present premises expires in a few days, he considers that it will be necessary to complete arrangements at once. Although his lease expires on the 20th instant, an extension of time has been granted him by the C. P. R.

In view of the large increase in the business of both factories, arising from the demands from the Northwest provinces and the northern part of British Columbia, Mr. Pendray has decided to instal a larger and much more up to date plant, which will enable him to turn out any quantity of goods he may desire. Although there is at present a brick building on the premises, a new building will also be erected. The question of whether the two factories will be combined has not yet been settled, but will depend on the arrangements which the architect will be able to make.

The property, which is situated at the entrance to the inner harbor, contains about four lots, all of which front on the water. It is not certain what amount was paid for the property, but it is in the neighborhood of $45,000.

The deal has been under way for some time, and was conducted by P. R. Brown, Limited, 30 Broad street; while H. R. Ella represented the Sehl estate.

EARTHQUAKES IN ITALY.

Increasing Activity Noted at Vesuvius and Stromboli.

Rome, Sept. 15.—The King visited Marthuaro, near where he personally gave food and other necessaries to the population. The people there are without shelter, all the houses having been destroyed by the earthquake. The activity at Mount Vesuvius and of the crater on the Island of Stromboli is increasing. Numerous earthquakes have been felt in the surrounding districts.

A singular occurrence is reported from Sverliano, where a river recently disappeared in a fissure caused by the earthquake, and soon after reappeared overflowing its banks.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Many of Engineering Staff Favor Waterway at Sea Level.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A majority of the foreign members of the consulting board of engineers of the Isthmian canal appear to favor a sea level canal. The fact may become of the greatest importance if their votes shall become necessary to decide that which is, after all, the principal question requiring a decision of this board.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARIANS.

Meet at Mansion House and Endorse Obstruction.

Dublin, Sept. 15.—Fifty members of the Irish parliamentary party met at the Mansion house today under the presidency of John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and endorsed the policy and action of the party in the House of Commons during the last session. The meeting pledged its full support to the Nationalists in the future. Resolutions were passed thanking the Irish people in the United States for their continued support and expressing profound regret for the death of Mayor Collins of Boston.

HUGH WATT'S TRIAL.

Former Imperial M. P. Charged With Inciting to Murder.

London, Sept. 15.—The Marlborough police court today resumed the trial of Hugh Watt, a former member of parliament, on the charge of attempting to hire a private detective to assist him in murdering his former wife. The prosecuting counsel produced two new witnesses who, he said, would swear that Watt incited them to murder the former Mrs. Watt and her present husband.

The first of these witnesses, a street vendor named Warley, testified that he received various sums of money from Watt, who wanted him to kill the woman by chloroforming her, or by using any other violent means, and who gave him instructions how to gain access to her apartments. The witness also swore that Watt incited him to kill Sir Reginald Beauchamp, her present husband, suggesting that he could run over him on a bicycle or follow him to Algiers, where he could get "blacks to do the job."

The witness described various interviews he had with Watt. He said he finally became alarmed because he thought Watt was going mad and might shoot him and that therefore he stopped visiting him.

Pacific Coast Happenings

One of Most Successful Aerial Voyages Made Yesterday at Portland.

The Congregational Meeting at Seattle Will Discuss "Tainted Money."

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—(Special.) In this city today Lincoln Beachy made one of the most successful aerial voyages ever known. He traveled a distance of seven miles, at an altitude ranging from 250 to 1,000 feet, covering the business district of the city and circling several times around the tower of the Oregonian building. All traffic down town was stopped while the people gazed in wonder at the performance.

Will Discuss Tainted Money

Seattle, Sept. 15.—(Special.)—Just as Secretary Patten of the prudential committee was reading an earnest appeal to the Congregational mission meeting, arguing in favor of accepting John D. Rockefeller's gift, Dr. Washington Gladden entered the room. Seeing him, President Capen interrupted the speaker and recognized the venerable moderator, who introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the business committee without motion: "Resolved, that the officers of this society should neither solicit nor invite donations to its funds from persons whose gains are generally believed to have been made by methods morally reprehensible and socially injurious."

(Later.)—By a vote of 46 to 10 the American board of foreign missions of the Congregational church today decided to table all resolutions on the question of "tainted money." Dr. Gladden made a long speech in favor of his resolution on the subject.

Post Office Robbery

Burlington, Wash., Sept. 15.—(Special.)—In the early hours this morning the postoffice was robbed of $275 in cash and $250 in stamps. The thieves used giant powder, wrecking the safe completely. There is no clue, although the bandits are believed to have started towards Bellingham.

Frank Pasquale Hanged

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 15.—Frank Pasquale was hanged early today for the murder of Charles Gray in Tacoma May 19th as the result of a quarrel over an insurance policy. Last night Pasquale made a confession, but blamed the lawyers for an alleged failure to push the defence in the Supreme court.

Robbers' Ruthless Action

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 15.—Incendiaries today set fire to the residence of Dr. W. W. Ordway and while the family were fighting the flames they entered the place and stole a bag containing $500 gold and $130,000 government bonds. Taking the gold they threw the bag and the bonds in the fire. These were later recovered, although the bonds were badly scorched.

Alaska Salmon Fleet Arrives

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The salmon fleet arrived from Alaska yesterday and last night, including the Electra, Oriental, Tacoma, Santa Clara, Bohemia, Indiana, Paramita, H. P. Grace, W. W. Chase, Premier and Ispak. The barkentine Fremont brought 190,000 codfish.

THE DAY AT OTTAWA.

Joint Terminals at Winnipeg—The Canada Atlantic—Yukon Royalties.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—(Special)—Mackenzie and Mann will have a meeting with the national transcontinental railway commissioners at Quebec next week, when the question of joint terminals and station at Winnipeg for the Canadian Northern and G. T. P. will probably be settled.

Coal and oil have been found by engineering parties en route between Quebec and Lake Abittibi.

The Canada Atlantic will be taken over by the Grand Trunk system on October 5. The Grand Trunk will build a magnificent hotel in Ottawa.

The Central Canada fair closed today. The receipts were four thousand dollars ahead of any previous year. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Gilbert Parker visited the exhibition today.

Quartz Royalty Abolished

An order in council has been passed abolishing the royalty on gold produced from any quartz claim in Yukon, on which $25,000 has been expended, up to June, 1910. The royalty of 2½ per cent. on gold produced by the placer mining still remains. It has also been decided to abolish the royalty on copper produced in Yukon from any claim or group of claims on which $50,000 is expended in the next ten years.

Dominion News Notes

Chinese Colony at Halifax Remind Canadians of Some Happenings in U. S.

Western Ontario Conservatives Condemn Parliamentary Salary Grab.

Methodist General Conference to Decide Next Place of Meeting.

HALIFAX, Sept. 15.—A meeting of the Chinese colony of Halifax, under the guidance of English sympathizers, has passed a resolution condemning the treatment meted out to Chinamen by the Dominion government, and calling the attention of the merchants' guilds of China to the same. This may be the beginning of a boycott of Canadian goods like that against American goods.

Condemn the Salary Grab

London, Sept. 15.—At the annual session of the Western Ontario Conservative Association yesterday, a resolution was passed condemning the increase of salaries, the granting of continuous pensions to ex-cabinet ministers and increasing the sessional indemnity to members of the House of Commons and of the Senate. The resolution also approved of placing candidates in every constituency that may be opened, pledged to oppose further extravagant expenditure of public money and to bring about the vetoing of the salary and indemnity bills.

Steamer Springs Aleak

Quebec, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Southwest Point, Anticosti, says the steamer Wastewater, 1,850 tons register, en route for London with a cargo, is ashore 25 miles east of there, and is leaking badly.

Waterways Commission

Toronto, Sept. 15.—The waterways commission met here this morning, under the presidency of Mr. Maybee, one of the Canadian commissioners. Acting Mayor Spence and Harbormaster Postwaite were heard in opposition to the proposal to dam Niagara river. Both speakers maintained that it would affect the level of Lake Ontario and do incalculable harm to Toronto. A number of representative business men were also heard in opposition to the scheme.

Looking for Free Board

A general conference officer of the Methodist church is quoted as saying this morning that the next general conference will likely be held at Montreal or Ottawa. A committee has been called here to decide on October 12. The general conference, he said, is going a begging. Vancouver is the only city which has invited the conference. The three weeks' free entertainment of the delegates is the obstacle.

Quebec Absconder Caught

Quebec, Sept. 15.—George White, aged about 30, who a few weeks ago absconded with $500 belonging to the C. P. R., was today sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. White had been in the service of the C. P. R. for two years as biller in the freight office and assisted the cashier in his work at times when the latter was busy. Becoming involved in debt and seeing no way out of it he jumped the city with what money he could lay his hands on, having previously induced a fellow employee to endorse a note in his favor for $100. White, who previous to entering the service of the railway was a gunner in the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery in this city, was traced to Montreal and New York and finally to Chicago, where he had obtained employment under an assumed name. His arrest was the result of some smart men of the detective force of the C. P. R. staff, who were assisted by Superintendent Rossetter of the Pinkerton detective agency.

Man Mistaken for Badger

Nesbitt, Man., Sept. 15.—A young Englishman recently arrived named O'Hagen went out shooting this afternoon. After hunting for a time he laid down to rest in a haystack. Another hunter came along, and thinking he saw a badger in the stack, fired, and the whole charge landed in O'Hagen's shoulder and face. He is badly disfigured and in a critical condition.

NINE BURNED TO DEATH.

Czenstochowa, Russia, Sept. 15.—A celluloid factory was destroyed by fire here today and nine persons were burned to death and several others injured.

BOMBS IN ARMENIAN CHURCHES.

Brussels, Sept. 15.—According to a despatch to the Petit Blue from Athens 13 arrests, including that of an Armenian priest, have been made there in connection with the discovery of a large quantity of bombs in Armenian churches.

HE'S A DYNAMITE HUMORIST.

New York, Sept. 15.—Thomas French, the East Orange, N. J., youth who was arrested yesterday by postoffice inspectors, confessed to the police today that he had sent the threatening letters and infernal machines to Valineine Ricker, an insurance agent who resides in East Orange. The boy, who is only 17 years of age, says he got the idea from reading of such devices in New York newspapers and anticipated the pleasure of reading about the experience of some one who received a machine of his own construction. French also confessed to having set a public school building and a neighbor's barn on fire, according to the police, and said he had practiced at burglary in his own home, frightening his mother and sisters. Application was made today for a commission to inquire into the youth's sanity.

BOYCOTT PLACARDS IN CHINA.

Show American Policemen Clubbing Chinese and Abusing Them.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The department of commerce and labor has received from a United States consul in China a copy of the placards that have been distributed in various provinces to stimulate the boycott against American goods. The placards are about four by one and one-half feet, and are covered with crude drawings showing American policemen clubbing Chinese and hanging them by the queues. Underneath the picture is the statement: "This is the way the Chinese are treated in the United States."

The consul, whose name is withheld, wrote the department that he is doing all he can to prevent the distribution of the offensive placards, and has offered large rewards for the name of the persons responsible. He adds that in spite of the campaign conducted by the anti-foreign extremists, the boycott is waning.

NOVEL ATTRACTION

AT DRIVING PARK

AUTOMOBILE RACES

On Saturday Afternoon, 16th Sept.

A Special Through 10 minute Car Service will be given

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ld.

WEATHER

WE CAN PAINT INSIDE WORK ALL THE YEAR ROUND, BUT FOR OUTSIDE WORK FINE WEATHER IS DESIRABLE. NOW IS THE TIME TO GET EXTERIOR WORK DONE.

THE OLD EXCUSE ABOUT THE OUTLAY NO LONGER HOLDS GOOD; OUR PAYMENT BY SMALL MONTHLY INSTALMENTS ENTIRELY REMOVES THE DIFFICULTY; YOU DO NOT FEEL THESE PAYMENTS AND YOUR HOME LOOKS BETTER AND WEARS BETTER. IT IS WORTH A CHAT. CALL AND SEE US.

Melrose Co. Ld.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

40 and 78 Fort Street

Lawlessness at Baku Reappears

Five Assassinations in Two Hours Unheeded by Local Police.

Grave Fears That Past Horrors Will Be Outdone by Future Ones.

London, Sept. 16.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Baku, under date of Sept. 14, says: "Within the short space of two hours this morning five assassinations were committed in broad daylight in the busiest thoroughfares. The murderers escaped owing to the indifference of the police, who are mostly Tartars. Sinister rumors that another Tartar attack on the Armenians is contemplated has caused a panic among the inhabitants."

St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—A private despatch from Tiflis says that there was firing last night at various points in the Baku district and there were many skirmishes resulting in

Considerable Loss of Life

The situation, the despatch says, is alarming and there is a great uneasiness among the Tartars.

Five battalions of infantry, a battery of artillery and a body of Cossacks have been sent to Kutash. Cossacks have also been sent to Shulavery, where clashes between the Tartars and Armenians are feared.

A prominent journalist of Baku has been killed by Tartars, who are conducting a crusade against newspaper men.

The oil men here have received information that the insurgents threaten to kill operatives when they resume work and burn the works now to be reconstructed.

Strike at Tiflis Ends

Tiflis, Sept. 15.—The strike is at an end and normal conditions are developing. The Governor-General today issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Caucasus on the recent events, in which he describes the subversive work of secret societies and groups who are endeavoring to change the existing state of things by illegal strife. The proclamation points out the disastrous consequences of this propaganda, which, it says, is exploiting the peasant and the workman so as to bring them to ruin and causing them to have recourse to pillage instead of their peaceful avocations, with the result that the formerly flourishing trade of Baku has perished and the works are stopped or partly transferred abroad. The proclamation refers to the importance of the termination of a state douma, which, it says, will remove the existing causes for the secret societies, and calls upon the populace to assist in the pacification of the country.

YELLOW FEVER REPORT.

New Orleans, Sept. 15.—Yellow fever report to 6 p. m.: New cases, 43; total cases to date, 2,505; deaths today, 2; total, 331; new disease centers, 6; cases under treatment, 330; cases discharged, 1,844.

BARON KOMURA'S HEALTH.

New York, Sept. 15.—The following bulletin was given out tonight: "Baron Komura passed a comfortable day. His physicians report the patient's condition as being decidedly satisfactory at 6 p. m., the temperature range being appreciably lower. (Signed.) Sato."

REAL ESTATE.

New York, Sept. 15.—A real estate dealer announced the recent formation of a corporation which embraces real estate men in all parts of the state of New York, and which has for its object primarily the work of influencing legislation, and particularly in an effort to have the mortgage tax bill revoked. The organization is known as the Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York.

OBITUARY.

The infant daughter of Charles W. Maris, of Spring road, died on Thursday evening. The funeral has been arranged to take place on Sunday morning.

Gruesome Sight In Factory Fire

Seven People Roasted to Death in View of Crowd Powerless to Aid.

Panic Follows a Slight Explosion in a Fuse Factory.

Avon, Conn., Sept. 15.—The explosion of a fuse, followed by a fire in a building of the Climax Fuse Company here today, caused a panic among twenty employees in the building and resulted in the death of seven persons and injuries that doubtless will prove fatal to at least two others. The town having no fire department, there was no way of coping with the flames, which spread rapidly, and in less than an hour after the explosion those who were unable to escape were burned to death. A great crowd that collected saw the bodies of the men and women roasting in the fire and were powerless to even check the flames.

The exact cause of the accident may never be known, but it is believed that in an effort to burn out a stoppage in one of the machines, James Joyce caused an explosion of a fuse with the hot iron he held in his hand.

Those who were in the room where the explosion occurred and who came out of the place in a condition to tell about it, say the explosion was not a severe one, and ordinarily would not have caused a panic. Inflammatory material, however, was set on fire, and the

Room Was Soon a Mass of Flames

In an instant there was a mad rush for the doors and windows, and during the scramble many were crushed back into the building, while others were severely burned. The explosion occurred on the ground floor of the oldest building of the factory, in the finishing room. About twenty persons were employed there.

There were but sixty hands at work in the entire plant. It was stated tonight that some of the victims may have been overcome by smoke before they had a chance to flee, and that it is improbable that any one of the seven victims lost his life by the force of the explosion.

The scene was heartrending. Friends and relatives of the missing were almost frantic when it became known that bodies of loved ones were burned to a crisp in the ruins.

The financial loss is estimated to be $100,000.

ROOSEVELT HONORED.

New York, Sept. 15.—The public square of the Canton and Ninovein, Belgium has been named Place Roosevelt by order of the Canton's legislative body, in admiration of Mr. Roosevelt's share in concluding the peace treaty between Russia and Japan.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York Sept. 15.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet's for the week ending September 14, showing percentage of increase as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, $25,283,382, increase 22.8. Toronto, $20,815,447, increase 27.9. Winnipeg, $6,[illegible]0,144, increase 34.8. Ottawa, $2,533,849, increase 24.7. Halifax, $1,953,152, increase 4.7. Vancouver (for Mainland of British Columbia), $1,905,376, increase 2[illegible].8. Quebec, $1,665,830, increase 9.2. Hamilton, $1,293,659, increase 12.7. St. John, N. B., $1,114,202, increase 2.7. London, $913,019, increase 5.1. Victoria, $994,640, increase 36.9.

SAN JUAN MINING & MANUFACTURING CO.

Prospectus Just Issued Outlining Plans of a Local Syndicate.

There has just been issued the prospectus of the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into one million fully paid shares of $1 each, non-assessable. The directorate consists of J. J. Baird, president; W. O. Carter, vice-president; S. A. Baird, secretary-treasurer, the directors being Dr. F. W. Morris, E. C. Smith, T. Redding and A. F. McCrimmon, all of Victoria. The objects are to operate certain two groups of claims, one of which, the Gordon river group, comprises the claims known respectively as the American Flag, Pacena, Fractional, Victoria, Albany, Alberta, Alfrida, Hazel, Holly, Maple Leaf and Lenora. Also the San Juan group, comprising claims known as the Moonlight, Mountain View, Forest Queen, Fairy Queen and Grafton.

The nature of the operations to be undertaken is to further develop and place on a shipping basis a number of very rich and extensive copper gold deposits, to further exploit a group of eight graphite claims, which show a large deposit of this substance of a superior quality, and finally to engage in the manufacture of a variety of marketable materia's from a valuable deposit of tripoli owned by the company.

These properties are all situated in the San Juan valley and its vicinity on the west coast of Vancouver island, within 50 miles of Victoria. San Juan possesses a fine harbor for shipping operations and is served by a service of weekly steamers. The lands of the company are very richly timbered and the natural facilities for mining operations are exceptional.

The field covered by the company is wide and one which in many different lines gives every prospect of success.

BURGUNDIES

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(Established 1781)

LAW, YOUNG & CO. Agents for Canada and Newfoundland.

Tariff Commission Opens Sessions

Nelson Board of Trade Presents Memorial on the Lead Bounty.

Lumbermen Urge That Canada Follow Example of United States

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nelson, Sept. 15.—Ministers Fielding, Paterson and Brodeur, of the Laurier cabinet, tariff commissioners, held their first session here today, enquiring exhaustively into the lead and lumber questions, and postponing that of fruit until tomorrow morning.

The Nelson board of trade presented a memorial setting forth that the revival of the lead mining was wholly due to the lead bounty; that these advantages would be lost on the expiry of the bounty two and a half years hence; praying for a regular duty on pig lead, and asking for extra duties on red lead, litharge and other manufactured products of lead. They wanted immediate action on the latter, and thought the former would stand over until the expiry of the lead bounty.

James Cronyn, manager of the St. Eugene, the largest lead producer in the province, stated that capital was deterred from entry owing to the temporary nature of the lead bounty. Capital wanted stable conditions, therefore a permanent duty was wanted.

J. J. Campbell, manager of the Hall Mines smelter, explained that the smelter charges were lower than those of the United States, but that German smelters quoted low rates owing to a demand for lead ores.

T. W. Bingay, marketing agent of the Trail smelter, said the surplus Canadian lead went to the Orient. Australia was the chief competitor, but now shipped to Europe.

George Huston of Sandon said the Slocan had not benefited from the bounty. The natural market of lead was the United States, from which it was cut off by the action of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the smelter at Trail. The American smelter trust had ceased to buy before the bounty was granted, but this was because there was a temporary shortage.

The Lumber Question

On the lumber question, F. W. Jones of Golden presented a strong case. He denied that there existed a combine of millmen west of the Great Lakes. That had ceased to exist. American competition on rough lumber was getting keener. Last year it amounted to 82,000,000 feet. It was therefore necessary to put on the old duty of $2 per thousand taken off by the Conservative government in 1896 because the Americans had taken off their $2 duty on Canadian lumber. The Americans had since reimposed that duty, and Canada ought to do likewise.

Commissioner Fielding stated that the total output of lumber west of the Great Lakes last year was 850,000,000; the total import was therefore only one-tenth that amount, hence Canadians had 90 per cent. of the market. Were the tariff increased it would be prohibitory.

E. H. Heaps, of Vancouver, complained of cheaper and better labor on the American side.

Senator Templeman, who had a seat on the board by courtesy of the commissioners, elicited the information that Chinese and Japanese were largely employed on the Canadian side, but not on the American, where no Chinese were used and only a few Japanese comparatively. Mills on the coast were worked mostly by Oriental labor.

Albert Brown and Hart Melin were arrested here today at the point of a revolver by Chief Jarvis. Albert Brown was jailed at Bonner's Ferry on Wednesday for breaking into Great Northern cars. Melin broke into the jail and the two escaped into British Columbia through the woods to Kootenay lake, where they made their way into Nelson after dodging several detectives sent to intercept them through woods and over high mountains. They resisted arrest and will now fight extradition.

The members of the tariff commission will be kept busy from the time of their arrival in Nelson till their departure, says the Nelson News. The form of the reception to be tendered them has not yet been decided on, but a large and representative committee has been entrusted with the important task.

The questions that will be presented to the commission at its business sessions are those of duties on lead, timber and fruit. The two former have been entrusted to committees; the question of the tariff on fruit will be discussed at the meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' association this afternoon. Action by the board of trade will be decided upon at the regular meeting Thursday evening.

The special meeting of the board of trade, held in the board rooms last evening, was the best attended meeting of the board for a long time. There were present J. M. Lay, president; S. M. Brydges, secretary; J. Drewe, F. Starkey, R. W. Hannington, J. Johnstone, J. J. Campbell, R. R. Hedley, J. L. Buchan, J. W. Banfield, W. W. Beer, F. M. Black, F. J. Deane, R. M. Bird, A. H. Kelly, R. S. Lennie, P. Lamont, S. H. Seaney, J. G. Billings, I. G. Nelson, W. H. Jones, W. G. Gillett, J. G. Whiteacre, S. S. Taylor, J. A. McDonald, G. Nunn, John Keen, Kalso; G. S. McCarter, Revelstoke.

President Lay briefly explained the object of the meeting as being for the purpose of preparing for the visit of the tariff commissioners. The secretary read a telegram from Senator Templeman announcing the session of the commission, which has already been published.

After a discussion as to the best method of receiving and entertaining the commissioners, J. J. Campbell, J. Johnstone, S. S. Taylor, F. M. Black, W. W. Beer, F. Starkey, J. G. Nelson and J. L. Buchan were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements.

President Lay then drew attention to the question of lead duties. S. S. Taylor spoke to the subject of emphasizing the importance of fully presenting to the ministers British Columbia's case for a protective tariff on lead. J. J. Campbell, following, reminded the board that the bounty was a means of temporary assistance, granted because the government did not wish at the time to interfere with existing tariffs.

G. S. McCarter of Revelstoke and John Keen of Kalso also spoke, and then the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three with power to add to their numbers to prepare the case for presentation and secure the attendance of competent witnesses.

President Lay named J. J. Campbell, S. S. Taylor and Bruce White. On motion of J. J. Campbell, seconded by S. S. Taylor, J. L. Retallack, Louis Pratt, James Cronin and John Keen were requested to aid the committee in preparing and presenting the case.

The next question to be considered was the request of the lumbermen for a tariff on rough lumber. J. G. Billings addressed the board briefly in this connection. J. G. Billings, J. A. Dewar and W. G. Gillett were appointed a committee with power to add to their numbers to prepare the lumbermen's case.

James Johnstone introduced the fruit growers' case against a reduction of the duty on imported fruit, which has been asked for by the Manitoba dealers.

Yesterday's Events At Vancouver

American Capitalists to Prosecute Whaling Industry on the Coast.

Net Stealer Gets Four Years—Society Man is Sent to Jail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—Capt. John Kilddall, of Vancouver, failing at Ottawa to get a whaling concession in British Columbia waters, went to Washington, D. C. He secured from the United States government the right to whale in Alaskan waters, and having previously obtained from Dr. Rissmuller, Newfoundland, all rights to valuable whaling patents, he has, it is claimed, practically secured control of whaling on the Pacific coast. He has now organized a company, Chicago and Minneapolis capital being interested to the extent of a million dollars. Whalers will be built, modernly equipped, and stations established for reducing the whales to marketable shape all along the coast.

Wm. Kline was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary by Judge Lampman here today for net stealing. His pal, Brechen, sprung a surprise when he went into the witness box and confessed to helping Kline steal the net, but refusing to attempt to sell it for $30 at Point Roberts as suggested by Kline. Kline's counsel, who

Did Not Expect the Confession

threw up the sponge, though Judge Lampman asked him to defend the prisoner, which he did, of course without effect.

Mr. Bullen, a prominent real estate man, was sentenced to a year today for obtaining money under false pretences. His excuse of intoxication did not suffice. Bullen is so well known socially that the sentence was a shock to his many friends.

Several so-called clubs in Vancouver have received a provincial government charter under the benevolent societies act. It is said that gambling is carried on in these clubs contrary to law. The government has decided to investigate, as conviction was impossible under the act. Deputy Attorney-General McLean was deputied to act as a commission in making the investigation. His right was disputed. Mr. Justice Duff was asked to decide. He rules that McLean has the right to investigate.

ONTARIO'S MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS

Hon. J. O. Reaume Delighted With Trip Through British Columbia.

Hon. J. O. Reaume, minister of public works for Ontario, arrived last evening and is at the Driard hotel. Interviewed by the Colonist, Mr. Reaume said:

"I am making a holiday trip with my wife to the Pacific coast just to view the country. I wanted to see more of the land I live in and I am astonished and delighted with what I have seen. It impressed me very much to see the vast prairies, the rolling, extensive stretches of laden wheat lands and the gorgeous natural beauty of the wonderful Rockies. Manitoba and Saskatchewan undoubtedly contain the great agricultural lands, the granaries, of the Dominion, if not of America, but British Columbia is a great fruit country. From ocean to ocean there can be no such thing as over production. There are markets for all that we can produce, and that within our own borders. All that is wanted is proper distribution, and that can be achieved now under existing conditions of transport, providing only there be a proper understanding between provinces and amongst the people with regard to their industries.

"This is only a flying visit I am making, and I have had little opportunity for close observation, for I have little leisure and must get back to work, where many important matters await my attention: but I am glad I came, for without oracular demonstration it would be impossible by any stretch of imagination to form any adequate conception of all that I have seen.

"We are delighted with Victoria, Mrs. Reaume and I, and what has most appealed to us here, perhaps, it its luxuriant vegetation. We have been driving round on the tally-ho, and everywhere we see flower beds extensive and numerous. We have observed the exquisite cleanliness of the city, its magnificent pile of parliament buildings—very fine, they are, and very convenient, a model of architectural art, which reflects the greatest credit upon whoever designed them. Your museum, too, is a most valuable and interesting collection, the specimens are admirably mounted and arranged in such a manner as to convey to the observer by the positions in which they are arranged a correct impression of real life.

"To return to nature, let me say that we are immensely enjoying your delightful climate—it is really grand. In the east we are accustomed to the two extremes of heat and cold. Here you appear to have the happy medium. Yes, you have a grand country in British Columbia. We also claim to have a grand country in our province of Ontario, but here with a prolific soil, sufficient and apportioned moisture and sufficient sunshine and balmy air, you secure a vegetation which converts the land into a never-ending panorama of loveliness. The trip is long and a little exhausting, but it is well worth the exertion, and we shall return tomorrow well satisfied that we have made it."

GOSSIP FROM GRAND FORKS.

Mining News From the Camps in the Boundary.

Grand Forks, Sept. 14.—With further reference to the recent report that reached here that the Dominion Copper Company had practically Decided to build their smelter on the North Fork river, above the Granby smelter, A. B. W. Hodges, general superintendent of the Granby mines and smelter, in speaking on the subject last evening said: "The report referring to the location of the Dominion Copper Company's smelter near the Granby smelter is incorrect. The land owned by the Granby company extends about half a mile above the Granby plant. There is not the least probability of the smelter being located between the Granby smelter and the upper end of Smelter lake. In order to choose a location on the north side they would have to go above the lake. There is practically only one location now under consideration, which is the site between Grand Forks and Morrissey Creek."

It has also been learned that no definite location has yet been decided upon.

Captain Disbrowe, who has charge of the loading of the cars for Pat Welsh's contractors at Midway, was yesterday utterly unable to hire men enough to do the work, there being absolutely no idle men in Grand Forks.

Fred Lane, formerly proprietor of the Model livery barn in Spokane, has moved to Grand Forks and will engage in business here.

W. Spier, manager of the Eastern Townships Bank here, has been appointed single arbitrator for the matter of adjusting certain disputed taxes alleged to be due by Dr. Averill to the city. The amount involved in this arbitration is about $2,000.

The ranchers between this place and Carson complain of the delay in the building of the bridge at Carson, and also the bridge at the head of First street. The First street bridge has been condemned by the government, while the Carson bridge was washed away about two years ago. The sum of $5,000 was recently appropriated by the government for the Carson bridge, but nothing is being done towards its rebuilding, in spite of numerous enquiries.

Scarcity of Labor

The Kettle River Lumber Company's mill, which has been idle for the last two weeks owing to the scarcity of men, resumed operations yesterday. This company has many thousands of dollars' worth of orders on hand for lumber to be furnished in Grand Forks and Midway.

Great activity is reported on the North Fork river all the way from Grand Forks to Franklin camp. Prospects which have been held for the past few years by complying with the law merely with regard to assessment are now being developed in a substantial manner.

Christopher Robinson, the famous Canadian lawyer, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived here on Monday, and after inspecting the valley for a few hours, left the same evening on the C. P. R. overland for the East. The object of Mr. Robinson's hurried visit here was to personally see the Kettle valley before he returned home.

Contractor Andrews, of the firm of Andrews & McDonald, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Oroville, Wash., where they have a big grading contract on the Great Northern.

Joseph Wiseman and W. S. Jones, who left here some three months ago for the Ootsa Lake district, in Northern British Columbia, have sent word here that they have taken up land in the Bulkley Valley district and are greatly pleased with the country. They will locate there permanently.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

September 15, 1905.

(Before the Chief Justice.)

Macdonald vs. Macdonald. This was a motion for alimony pendente lite. The parties were married in December, 1904, and in the following February the husband commenced an action to have the marriage annulled on various grounds. The wife's answer was filed on the 1st of June, and the next step in the action was the present application for alimony. The application was opposed on the ground that the respondent had been supported in the meantime by him and until it was shown to the court that such support had been withdrawn or had failed she was not entitled, and in any event could not claim alimony for the time previous to the date of her application. Further, should an order be made for alimony for the future, it should not exceed one-fifth of the husband's income, which in this case was very small.

His Lordship made an order for $20 per month, from the 28th day of August, the date of filing the petition for alimony, and adjourned until next chamber day the question of consideration of costs, both of the application and of the actin proper, in order to give both sides an opportunity of looking into the matter.

Mr. Peters, K. C., for the husband and Mr. Belyea, K. C., for the wife.

A Stylish Shoe—and a Mighty Good Shoe.

"ROYAL PURPLE" $3.50 Shoes are guaranteed by the largest shoemakers in the Dominion, who stand behind the dealer and insist upon full satisfaction being given to every customer.

They are made in all the new, dressy, attractive shapes and in all leathers for street and evening wear.

Take them point for point—style, grace, fit, comfort, wear—and you can't buy their equal in Canada for anywhere near $3.50

Just have a look at "ROYAL PURPLE" $3.50 Shoes—you will like them.

The Ames, Holden Co. of Montreal, Ltd. MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN.

THE LARGEST SHOE MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA.

HALT! You have just time to drop in and give us an order for your Wines and Liquors. You will like the quality and the values we offer throughout our entire line. Here are a few hints for money savers:

Gold Lion Cocktails, quarts $1.25
White Wine Sautern, quarts ..... 65c.
Ontario Port Wine, quarts ..... 35c.
Rye Whisky.....pints 35c., quarts 65c.
Brandy in flasks .....25c. and 50c.

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY,
Cor. Yates & Broad. 'Phone 586.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Coupings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART

Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

DIED

DUNDAS—At the Jubilee hospital, Victoria, September 14, 1905, Thomas Archibald David Dundas, only child of Thomas Archibald Dundas (younger), of Carron Hall, Stirlingshire, Scotland, and great-great-grandson of General Thomas Dundas, the Boundary Commissioner, whose name has been used so frequently in naming various places in Upper Canada.

QUEEN'S HOTEL

Corner Johnson and Store Sts., Victoria, B. C.

WILLIAM BAYLIS, Proprietor

The Only First-Class Hotel at

One Dollar Per Day

Adjoining C. P. R. Depot and Wharf. Free Bus to and from Trains and Steamers

Special Accommodation to Families

MEALS 25c.

BARGAINS FOR TODAY

Store Open Till 10.30. Phone 1008

The following goods are offered you at but a fraction of their cost to clean up the stock and make room for goods now arriving. They're all first-class quality but being broken lines, they're in the way and must be cleared out. . . . .

Raincoats Cheap

All Currie & Macintosh raincoats to be sold regardless of cost; all new coats, most of them samples, and in this season's new styles:
9 coats were $8, now $3.75
11 coats were $10, now $4.75
15 coats were $12 to $15, now $6.75
Colors, Navy Blue, Black, Steel Grey, and different shades of Tan.

Some Extraordinary Suit Bargains

Here's a chance to get a good working suit at a fraction of its cost:
31 Tweed and Serge Suits, sizes 36 to 42, regular prices up to $12. Choice for $5.00.
23 Tweed and Serge Suits, sizes 36 to 44; regular prices up to $17. Choice for $7.50.

Odd Underwear----Read These Prices

By odd underwear we mean all shirts and drawers that are not matched; the quality and materials are first class. They's all fall and winter weights, and if you don't mind the shirts and drawers not matching, you'll get a big bargain in any underwear you choose. There are at least 200 pieces on sale, divided into two lots:
All 75c., $1.00, $1.25 garments, choice for ..... 50c.
All $1.50 and $1.75 garments, choice for ..... 75c.
Boys' Heavy Wool Underwear, ages 9 to 15 years; regular price $1.00 suit; choice for .....25c. garment

World Famous Hole-Proof Stockings

These Stockings are made of extra heavy quality black ribbed cotton with double legs. They're the best stockings in Canada at the regular price of 35c. pair. Our price during this sale, 20c. pair, all sizes.

Heavy Navy Blue Flannel Top Shirts, collars attached; regular $1.25, for ..... 75c.
Men's Cardigan Wool Jackets, good quality; regular $1.25 and $1.50, for ..... 75c.
Men's Wool Sweaters, grey and navy blue; regular $1.25, for ..... 75c.

W. G. Cameron,

55 Johnson Street

HAZELTON and BULKLEY VALLEY

Prospectors and intending settlers can be fully equipped at R. S. Sargent's General Store at Hazelton. All prospectors' groceries packed in cotton sacks. Small pack train in connection with business.

Fourteen years in business at Hazelton. DROP ME A LINE.

R. S. SARGENT, ... HAZELTON, B.C

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DAVID BLACK ..... Directors.
R. E. BITTANCOURT .....
A. MAXWELL MUIR, C. E.....Sec.-Treas.

Developing property immediately north and adjacent to Rocky Mountain Oil Company's property, on which the 8,000 gusher has recently been found.

SHARES FOR SALE, 25c EACH

Apply at Head Office of Company.

88½ GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

Taking Effect Tuesday, June 20th, 1905.

BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leave Victoria.		Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake).
9:00 a. m., 2:00 a. m., 4:00 p.m.	.....Sunday.....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Monsday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Tuesday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	.....Wednsday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Thurday.....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Frirday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	.....Satuday.....	10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

TEN-TRIP COMMUTATION TICKETS, VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE, ONLY $5.00.

Excursion Rates in effect between All Points. Tickets on sale Saturdays and Sundays, good to return until Monday.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, D. F. & P. A.

Be sure the heels are stamped.

GOLD SEAL, CRACK-PROOF MINING BOOTS

Be sure that the heels and knees are stamped as per cut and that each boot has our "Gold Seal" stamp on the leg.

Manufactured only by Goodyear Rubber Co., Portlan, Ore.

R. H. PEASE, President

Beware of imitations.

73 and 75 First St.

Are Gambling In Chinatown

Fan-tan Alley Between Government and Fisguard Streets Is Busy Now.

How the Game Upon Which Chinese Stake Their Earnings Is Played.

Gambling runs wide open in Chinatown.

A month ago the alley now most frequented was in darkness; it was silent and almost abandoned. Last night the glare of incandescent lights shone out from open doorways and no yellow face of a watchful sentinel reflected the light; more than a score of doors flared wide and gamblers came and went unrestricted. Chinatown is wide open and gambling is unhidden.

The alley stretches from Cormorant to Fisguard streets within fifty yards of Government street; it is known to its frequenters as "Fan-tan alley." There are many other gambling houses running, but none are so wide open, so public, as these of "Fan-tan alley."

In each of these score of gambling houses, with the door open to the narrow alley, games are in full blast nightly; Chinese jostle each other about long tables with covers of matting and the gambler risks his money hour after hour. It is a popular game, this fan-tan. The lottery and chuck-a-luck may attract the foreigner, pie-gow may have its charms when the edict goes forth that gambling must stop, but when the police walk by the open doors and do not interfere fan-tan attracts the throng in smocks and loose trousers of indigo blue. Nightly they crowd about the bankers in a score of gambling places in "Fan-tan alley." It is a simple game. The Chinese consider it the fairest of their gambling games, but large sums can be won or lost in quick time. Their season's earnings at some northern cannery have been lost at this game in an hour.

How Fan-Tan Is Played

It is an easy game to understand. At either end of a long table sits a banker. On the matting of the table are many small squares with numerals at every side—one, two, three, four. Before the bankers are heaps of copper "cash," or small white buttons if "cash" are not procurable. These "cash"—Chinese coins of small denomination, worth about one-two-thousandths to a dollar of local currency—each have a hole in the center. From the heap the banker, or the stakeholder, takes an unknown number of the coins which he holds beneath a small bowl while the gamblers place their stakes at the various sides of the square, on numbers one, two, three or four. When the stakes are placed the banker lifts the bowl and counts the "cash" in fours, until but four or less of the small "cash" remain uncoounted.

If four "cash" remain when the heap is counted, the gambler who has staked his money on the side of the square marked with the number four wins, and so on. If but one remains when the "cash" are divided into heaps of four, number one wins. The winners are paid three for one, less 20 per cent., which is the commission of the bankers, or "the house." This laying of money on one of the four sides of the square, in which the gambler has one chance against three, the Chinese call going "Chingtau." There is another way of playing fan-tan in which the gamblers bet their money on the corners between one, two, three and four. If a dollar is placed on the corner between one and two, then if either of those numbers remain after the count the player wins a dollar—one for one, less the commission for the house.

Another Modus Operandi

Another scheme of playing fan-tan is that of "auxiliary staking." It is done by depositing money on, say, one subject to two. Then if one is the winning number the gambler is paid $2 for $1, while if two is the winning number his stakes are not taken—he does not loose or win. He only loses if the number of "cash" left after the count is three or four.

This is how the game which nightly attracts some hundreds of Chinese to "Fan-tan alley" is played. The Chinese jostle about the tables watching the bankers closely, as the skilled banker can often tell at a glance the number of coins when the little bowl is lifted from the heap. Seeing that the winning number is heavily staked on, he can, he can, with a sudden stroke of the chopstick with which he counts the coins, change the entire scale of fortune, and before anyone is aware of it one of the doubled "cash," made for that purpose, is flicked into two. There are also other tricks of bankers, but they are seldom used unless the bank is losing.

IMPROVED CONVEYOR BUCKET.

Canadian Patent Granted to a Vancouver Firm for Valuable Device.

Messrs. Everton & Dowswell of Vancouver, were the recipients last week through the agency of Mr. R. Brittain, patent attorney, of a Canadian patent on their improved excavating conveyor bucket, designed for the excavation and transference of earth, whether for road or railway making, irrigation work or alluvial mining.

This bucket represents the latest development in excavators and consists of an open top bucket made of two side plates stoutly braced together and having an end scoop which is pivotally mounted and operable by connection from the hauling tackle, so that as the bucket is hauled forward the lower edge of the scoop is drawn into contact with the ground, but on the movement being reversed the scoop is lifted from such engagement, and its load deposited.

The bucket is mounted on either wheel or sled runners as the nature of the ground may require. A sample has been exported from here to Australia for use in alluvial mining there for which purpose it is considered to be very efficient.

When You Feel Out of Sorts

Look for the Symptoms of Torpid Liver and Biliousness.

Biliousness is caused by the failure of the liver to filter the bile and other poisonous impurities from the blood. The result is a clogging and poisoning of the whole system.

Indigestion, headache, languid, melancholy feelings, irritability of temper, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, pains in the muscles and bones, and a pale, sallow complexion are among the symptoms.

Fortunately there is prompt and certain cure for biliousness and torpid liver in Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

They cure by thoroughly cleansing the filtering and excretory systems and awakening the action of the liver to renewed energy and activity.

When you feel out of sorts and notice any of the symptoms of torpid liver and biliousness, put Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to the test and you will then understand why this great medicine is considered indispensable in the great majority of homes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SUBDIVIDE SAYWARD ESTATE.

Rossland Syndicate to Put Fruit Lands on the Market.

Reference has recently been made to the amount of land in the Rossland district suitable for horticultural purposes. According to the Trail Creek News a considerable area is to be immediately put on the market by a Rossland syndicate.

The Sayward estate consists of about 1,200 acres at Beaver creek, about six miles southeast of Trail. The purchasing syndicate consists of Messrs. James Hunter, Robert Hunter, Smith Curtis, S. Lawson and Mr. Langford of Rossland. The land covers three miles of river front and is beautifully situated and admirably adapted to the growing of fruit, for which the Northwest Territories will furnish an inexhaustible market. This was the first land taken up in this part of the Kootenays, having been taken up by Victoria people fifteen years ago.

The land has been laid out blocks containing 30 to 40 acres, each block extending from the river front to the railway track.

A reserve for a road or boulevard about three miles along the river front has been made and other roads have been laid out at convenient distances.

Each block will be furnished with a practically unlimited supply of water to be taken from Beaver creek, about two miles from the Columbia river.

Work has been commenced on the irrigation system. About two miles of the right of way is cleared and about one mile of grading done.

There will be about 9,000 feet of flume three feet wide and two feet deep, carrying 750 inches of water. This flume will empty into a large ditch a mile and a half long and below this there will be about a mile of large wooden pipe. The above constitutes the main system. Branch wooden pipes will extend from the mains to the river front, furnishing each block with plenty of water under pressure.

About $20,000 will be expended on the project. The land will be sold mostly to people from Manitoba and the Territories who are tired of the severe winters of that region.

JOE MARTIN BOBS UP IN MANITOBA

Said to Be Planning to Form a Third Political Party.

A special despatch from Winnipeg dated September 13th says: "Joseph Martin, of Vancouver, who is now in the city, will address a mass meeting here on Thursday night on the political questions of the day. Notices of the meeting have been published broadcast, and all political classes in the city are deeply excited over this new move.

Advocated Public Ownership

"While ostensibly Mr. Martin's address is merely to be a commentary on passing events, your correspondent has been informed on absolutely reliable authority that the real reason for his visit here and of his sudden outburst of political activity is that he intends to form a third political party, which will be known as the "independents." He will fight for honors at the provincial election, which is expected to be precipitated at any time in the near future. It is understood that the Conservative government proposes to go to the country on the boundary issue.

"The new party will be made up entirely of men not satisfied with the present politics of either Liberals or Conservatives. It will be led by Mr. Joseph Martin, and will consist of such men as R. L. Richardson (the unseated M. P. for Lisgar), Alex. Macdonald, Jerry Robinson, Edward Martin, and a large number of others. The Winnipeg Tribune will be its official organ. Nothing definite will be announced for several weeks, when the organization plans will have been completed.

"In the meantime the attitude of the Tribune is very noticeable. It is impartially attacking both parties, and is evidently preparing the way for the birth of a political organization designed to put its theories into practice.

"Among the planks of the independent platform will be municipal ownership."

Both Parties Were Rotten

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—Mr. Joseph Martin of Vancouver addressed a meeting of about 500 people at Selkirk hall tonight, speaking for an hour on Canadian politics. Mr. Martin declared that both Liberals and Conservatives were bad, and advocated the organization of a third party, having as its main object purity in public affairs.

Both parties in Mr. Martin's opinion were under the control of the big railway companies, and to remove this he advocated public ownership.

He declared that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not a man of great ability. He had no more to do with running the government than he (Mr. Martin) had. The government was run by Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Martin condemned the action of the lieutenant governor of Saskatchewan in calling upon Hon. Walter Scott, instead of Mr. Haultain to form a government, and hoped that the latter would triumph at the polls.

Both parties were rotten, and the speaker wanted to know if "we are all rotten too." He believed it was in the people of Canada to clean the boodlers of both parties out, and to form a new party, a party which stood for provincial rights, especially with regard to education, government ownership and for abolition of the senate.

FRUIT GROWING IN B. C.

Montrealer Tells of the Success of Industry in Okanagan Valley.

Mr. G. A. Forbes has returned from a trip to British Columbia and the Territories, says the Montreal Gazette.

"The wheat crop throughout the West," he says, "is magnificent and should relieve any uneasiness the wholesalers may have felt, as there is practically no danger now, and the crops will be harvested in good condition. The district surrounding Brandon is particularly fine, and in consequence, that town is enjoying prosperity without bounds."

The main object of Mr. Forbes' visit was to attend a meeting of the Southern Okanagan Land Co., of which he is a director. This company was organized last January with a capital of $500,000, to acquire the estate of Thos. Ellis in the Okanagan Valley, consisting of over 30,000 acres of the best fruit lands in Canada. Although the company has been such a short time in existence, the sales of land in small blocks of ten to twenty acres to date is 500 acres for over $100,000.

The reason for this is on account of the success attained in the growing of peaches, pears, plums, apples, and other small fruits, which grow to perfection in this, the California of Canada. The climate is all that can be desired, the winter months being mild, seldom reaching a lower temperature than a few degrees of frost. Cattle range out all winter, and the boats run the year round.

The districts on which trees were planted some few years ago are now yielding a handsome profit, Mr. Forbes says. From two acres of ground one man received $1,000 for the fruit on the trees. Another received $110 for cherries grown on one tree.

The town of Penticton has grown wonderfully in consequence of this development of the fruit culture. From a little scattering village of a year ago it is now a flourishing town with wide streets and sidewalks, several stores and mills. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has just opened a branch there, several hotels are doing a fine business, and a large new one, to cost in the vicinity of $25,000, is to be erected.

Disappointment At Peace Terms

No Sign of Joy Welcomed News of Treaty of Portsmouth in Japan.

Arrangements Made to Welcome Komura With "Funeral Rites" on Return.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.—At this time the exact terms of the peace settlement at Portsmouth, N. H., are unknown, the government preserving an impenetrable silence. Consequently the greatest doubt prevails and the pessimistic Japanese papers are declaring the terms are humiliating. It was significant that not a single sign of rejoicing was noted among Japanese residents when the settlement was announced. There was no talk of "banzais," or street processions such as were instantly organized on receipt of joyful news, such as the taking of Port Arthur, etc. On the contrary, gloom and silence are the characteristics of the Japanese attitude. The yellow press is howling against the government, but the better class papers are waiting for official information before rendering any decision as to the terms.

The idea is gaining ground that a supplementary convention is in existence which will put a better complexion on affairs, but the popular apprehension is that Japan has been "advised" to cede her claims by other powers, among which Britain is prominently mentioned.

Foreign residents decline to believe that Japan has abandoned all money indemnity, believing the government would suffer in that case. It is anticipated that domestic taxes will continue very burdensome for years if no indemnity has been agreed on.

Advices were received from Tokio by the Empress of India that a meeting of the Doshi Kisha club, a newspaper association, convened to express sympathy for Prof. Tomizu, whose outspoken criticisms of the peace treaty caused his removal from his professorial chair at Tokio University, arrangements were made to receive Baron Komura with funeral rites on his return to Tokio from America.

Advices were received from Pekin by the Empress of India that Na Tung, president of the Chinese foreign board and Viceroy Yuan Shih Kai are conferring regarding means of stopping the anti-American boycott. Governors have been ordered to dissolve all meetings and it has been decided to send an envoy to Washington to discuss the exclusion treaty. The Associated Press correspondent at Yokohama writes that there is no change there in the boycott movement, but two Chinese "walking delegates" were expected from Shanghai and have arrived from that place to organize a stronger resistance to handling and dealing in American goods.

BULKLEY VALLEY.

Recent Visitor to District Terms It a Very Promising Country.

Rev. W. E. Pescott, pastor of Wesley Methodist church, and Mrs. Pescott returned yesterday from a five weeks' trip up the coast, during which they visited many of the mission stations of the church, and went 80 miles from Hazelton into the Bulkley Valley, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. Mr. Pescott is greatly impressed with the immense resources of this part of the province and of the possibilities of the district.

"Once the railway is built through there, as proposed," he remarked last evening, "there should be great opportunities in the Bulkley Valley. It does not need me to tell of the mineral riches which have been discovered, but at the junction of the Telqua river I saw a seam of coal sixteen feet wide, and was told that coal was found all through the valley. Our guide had a fine specimen of gold-copper ore which he was about to bring out to be assayed, and from what I could learn the prospectors have many valuable claims there. With the coal, there should be great possibilities for the development of mining.

"As to agriculture, the country seems to be superbly adapted for this purpose. Fine, rolling land, with large areas on which only grass five feet long grows, and surrounded with patches of timber just the size for making fences and such like. The timber, while of good size, is not as heavy or as large as that in this portion of the province. I brought out some specimens of wheat and barley which could not be surpassed anywhere, and had a sample of rye which was nine feet in length. Some oats which I have show that the grain is well filled out. I saw excellent fields of field and garden produce, and great beds of flowers. We left the Bulkley on August 23, and at that time had not experienced frost. The people there do not complain much of frost, though I have heard that it comes early.

The Transportation Difficulty

"The great difficulty is the means of transportation. There is only a trail, and this leads over fallen trees and across pools, which impede progress, and in fact are dangerous. Until there are better transportation facilities, there will not be many people in the Bulkley.

"I was greatly interested in being asked by a Roman Catholic family to hold a service while I was at their house. The woman stated that I was the first minister she had seen since she went in there, and the remark was passed that the invocation I offered was the first prayer made in the valley.

"Residents of British Columbia cannot speak with authority on the natural charms of the province until they have seen the varied charms of the Skeena River scenery. The great rush of water in the rivers, the magnificent mountains, the immense rolling stretches, combine to make a scene unsurpassed. On the way down the Bulkley we were for a couple of days within sight of glaciers. They were a long way off, but the fact that it took so long to pass them was an indication of their great size."

Rev. Mr. Pescott states that the hire of horses from Hazelton is only 75 cents per day with saddle, which is about the one cheap thing. Hay sells in Hazelton at from $40 to $50 per ton, and bacon is 30 cents per pound. The hay is baled in the Bulkley and packed to Hazelton.

It was his intention to have gone beyond the Naas, the most northerly point reached in the trip, and visit Southeastern Alaska, but this part was omitted so that the Tees would not be missed on her downward trip. While en route to Vancouver, visits were made to the missions at Alert Bay and at the head of Rivers Inlet.

HOARSENESS

Without upsetting the stomach or causing other bad after-symptoms, Angier's Emulsion cures hoarseness, coughs and throat and lung irritations. It is acceptable to the taste and stomach. It improves the appetite, assists digestion, tones up and benefits the whole system. Try a fifty-cent bottle.

TIDAL SURVEYS.

Director Dawson Busy Inspecting the British Columbia Coast.

Dr. W. B. Dawson, the director of the tidal survey of the Canadian Pacific coast, has established himself in temporary offices in the St. Ermin apartments, Hastings street. With the assistance of S. C. Hayden he is still very busy making an inspection of the whole British Columbian coast for the department of marine and fisheries.

Dr. Dawson is a brother of the famous geologist, whose memory is perpetuated for all time in British Columbia by his illustrious name being given to one of the greatest mining camps on the continent. Dr. Dawson said in an interview:

"The tides of this province are an important matter, as nearly all the industries on the coast are dependent on water transport.

"The minister of marine realizes therefore that it falls to his department to render one of the greatest services possible to this province by publishing reliable information on the tides and currents.

"The most powerful steamers can scarcely afford to ignore them, and the large number of tugs engaged in towing have to time their trips to correspond with slack water in some one of the passes on their route.

"A beginning was made in this direction in 1901, by the publication of tide tables for Sand heads at the mouth of the Fraser, from which the tides at Vancouver can readily be deduced, as well as slack water in the First Narrows.

"With the tide tables of Victoria and New Westminster there are thus annually published information for the three most important harbors.

"Another kind of information of great value which results from tidal observation is the true low water level in harbors, and the correct range of the tide. On these the depth of the water in the harbor necessarily depends, and also the levels are essential in the construction of wharves and other harbor improvements as well as for city engineering works.

"The outfall of sewers, for example, must be regulated to correspond with the tide at low water.

"The necessary planes and levels have now been determined at Vancouver and Victoria, where much uncertainty in the matter previously existed. This will be a lasting boon both to the harbors and the cities in future works of construction and improvement."

JUBILANT OVER THE OUTLOOK

Passenger Traffic Manager of All C. P. R. Lines Sees Big Business Ahead.

"Superlatives are inadequate to express this year's outlook for the Canadian West," was the greeting of Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of the C. P. R. lines, as he stepped from his private car, Metapedia, at the station here last night, after a month's tour of the West, says the Winnipeg Telegram. With him were W. R. MacInnis of Montreal, freight traffic manager of all the C. P. R. lines; F. E. Meredith, K. C., Montreal; F. W. Peters, freight traffic manager of the C. P. R. central division, Winnipeg, and W. T. Robson of Montreal, advertising agent for the company. They were a unit as to the prospects of Western Canada and in glowing terms described the scenes through which they had traveled.

"Ninety per cent. of the wheat is cut," continued Mr. Kerr, "the threshing outfits are at work and the whole West is like one sounding laborhouse. Grain is already being shipped and it will be but a little while until the arteries of traffic will be choked with the outgoing grain. But," he hastened to add, "we are ready for it and the Canadian Pacific will have the equipment on hand to handle the grain with a despatch that will satisfy the most exacting. Much equipment has been added during the year, and it will prove adequate for all demands made upon it."

Mr. Kerr and party are just returning after a trip over the lines from Montreal to the Coast and speak with evident pleasure at the condition in which they found them. Asked if it was the intention to add further equipment to the road during the year, he replied: "Yes, we are always making improvements, but there will be no large additions until the heavy traffic of another year begins, for at present we are in a position to look after all that comes over the road."

Mr. McInnis has been looking into the freight conditions of the Western lines and was jubilant over the season's record. Traffic had increased in leaps and bounds and there was every prospect of a steady advance.

The party will remain today in Winnipeg and look over the city; tonight they will leave for Montreal.

THE PARADOX OF SOCIALISM.

Burlington Free Press.

The Bankers' Magazine, commenting on the trend toward Socialism, remarks:

"It is somewhat contradictory, with the present disposition to bemoan the alleged universal corruption of political life, to propose to turn the management of all public utilities, and even industries as well, into the hands of politicians. It is admitted that municipal control so far as it now extends is frequently very bad, but the remedy that seems to find greatest favor is not that the powers of municipalities should be curtailed, but that they should be greatly enlarged."

The paradox stated by the Bankers' Magazine is like the paradox in the story of the old firm of clothiers in Chatham street, New York: "Do business vid us," said the head of the firm to a prospective customer, "and you will safe your money. We are selling goods at 50 per cent. below actual cost." "If that is so," exclaimed the prospective customer, "how can you avoid bankruptcy?" "Bankruptcy!" responded the head of the firm; "Vy, ve are making money; ve are getting rich!" "How can that be, if you sell below cost?" "I vill tell you, my friend, it is because ve sell so moch goodts."

EDINBURGH: AN IMPRESSION.

Maarten Maartens, in the Woman at Home.

No inclemency of weather can seriously impair the beauty of Edinburgh. Was there ever a city more admirably grouped? It may vaguely remind you of Athens, if you wish; but the only place with which it can seriously be confronted is Buda-Pesth. Such rapprochements, however, are unsatisfactory. Enough to compare it, in its various developments, with its own beautiful self. The sun shone as I walked across to the castle and down the long length of narrow old Edinburgh, past the exquisite Crown Tower of St. Giles to Holyrood, and round by the wide modernity of Princes street. Let the Scotsman realize from this bare enumeration what a vision of Scotland's greatness, in scene and in memorial, that pilgrimage calls up before the eyes of the stranger! I was alone. So much the better. A companion could but have told me what I knew. The whole history of Scotland is a fierce romance of piety and passion; wherever you look into it, it enthrals you with its strong human love and hate. I believe I am recognizably a cynic; by a cynic, so far as I can make out, is meant a man who laughs a moment longer than the other people before he weeps more bitterly than they. In any case cynicism precludes sentimentality. And I wonder whether I was so irresistibly attracted to these strong and simple Scottish folk because their quiet feeling is so manifestly deep and true. No sentimental race could have given birth to their songs and ballads, the tenderest that ever lived on peasant lips. And none but Scottish women can sing the words. To single out any of these songs by name is to do wrong to a dozen equally beautiful. But one line of Scottish poetry I must quote, because it always seems to me to attain the very acme of Puritan passion:

I daurna think o' Jamie, for that wad be a sin.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Very convenient for tourists.

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LAST OF THE BIG GAME HERDS.

In the matter of big game herds in this country, one begins to wonder whether there are still left great herds that have not felt the encroachments of the settler and hunter. The American buffalo herds have dwindled, until now there are no more than 1,100 head left in the country. But it is possible still to see vast herds of big game. So says Walter Adams Johnson in Country Life in America, and he upholds that statement by producing some remarkable photographs of herds of elk. "Some sixteen years ago," writes Mr. Johnson, "home-seekers in the valley reported so many elk that they appeared 'like leaves covering the hills." But there may be no fewer today than there were then." However, the writer claims that outside one spot elk are as scarce as the buffalo. That spot is "Jackson's Hole," where it is estimated that 20,000 to 40,000 come every winter. Our writer describes the "hole" thus:

"The 'Hole' itself, for the place is called Jackson's Hole, is bordered on the west by the abrupt wall of the mighty Teton range, which parallels the Idaho border closely. It includes on the north a bit of the lower portion of the Yellowstone National Park. It is a hundred or so miles long and a few miles wide at its narrower walls, broadening out over the foothills of the Gros Ventre and Wind rivers on the east and south and to the Shoshones and the Continental Divide on the north. It is all but impassible to man and beast for the six months of the year in which the elk come down to the 'Hole' country."

The photographs that luminate Mr. Johnson's article are by Stephen N. Leek. The elk "swarm" was taken one day when Leek was standing on the hillside with other swarms about him. If there were 1,500 elk in this one photograph, Mr. Leek believes there were at least 8,000 within the range of his eyesight. To quote Mr. Johnson again:

"Elk may still be considered as splendid game for the legitimate sportsman, with his license to kill two animals, who would stalk them in season. It would be no greater sport shooting an elk from the great herds; not more than it was to kill buffalo from Union Pacific car platforms in the seventies. Increased public sentiment will lead to the preservation of these elk in the same spirit in which we guard the redwoods and the Yellowstone Park."

COMPLETING ZINC WORKS.

Plant at Rosebery Almost Finished—New Slocan Steamer.

A New Denver correspondent writes: The new concentrator and zinc separating works on Rosebery bay, of the Monitor & Ajax Company, are nearing completion and will be ready for business in the near future. The works are extensive and of ample capacity and show the ingenuity of Mr. Culver and his men, and will be another success in the career of Mr. Culver, who stands in the lead among concentrating experts.

The new hull of the C. P. R. steamer Slocan is nearing completion, and will likely take her first bath in the limpid waters of the lake on Saturday next. She will then be towed around from Rosebery bay to the harbor there to receive the transfer of the machinery and decking of the old Slocan that has done so much able and useful service during the past eight years. The machinists and ship carpenters will have a chance to get in their work finishing up. The new hull is a work of art and skill and built on beautiful lines of symmetry, strength and power and reflects credit on the handicraft of her builders, all active and skillful "whittlers."

The upper part is painted a clear and sparkling, pearly white, like a cluster of our pretty snowberries. The lower half is a bright and brilliant roseberry red that strikes the eye resiliently. We will await the launching of the finished boat.

On September 16 and 17 the Northern Pacific Railway Co. will sell round trip tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and other points at single fare, plus $10, for the round trip; good for ninety days. For full particulars call on or write the Northern Pacific Ticket Office, corner Government and Yates streets.

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City of Puebla, Umatilla, or Queen, Sept. 15, 20, 25, 30, Oct. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. Excursion around the Sound every five days.

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SS. Cottage City, Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 21.

For South Eastern Alaska

Leave Victoria 4 a. m., SS. COTTAGE CITY, Sept. 22, Oct. 6, 21. Leave Seattle 9 p. m., Cottage City, City of Seattle or Humbolt, Sept. 14, 19, 21, 24, 29, Oct. 4, 5, 9, 14, 19.

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SS. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Sept. 21.

SS. ALAMEDA, sails for Honolulu, Saturday, Sept. 30, 11 a. m.

SS. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Oct. 17.

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Steamship tickets issued to all European points.

Cheap round-trip tickets on sale Sept. 16, 17 to Eastern and Southeastern points. Round trip Philadelphia Sept. 7, 11, $89.50, account Odd Fellows' meeting. Round trip to Portland Fair is now $9.65.

For further information call at the office or phone No. 456.

A. D. CHARLTON, A.G.P.A., N.P.R., Portland, Ore.

C. E. LANG, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1905.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR

The Daily Colonist is on sale at News Stands in "The Portland," "The Imperial," and "The Perkins" Hotels, and Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds: also at the "American Inn' News Stand.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP.

The announcement in the press yesterday afternoon with respect to the probability of Mr. George Riley, M. P., being appointed Lieutenant-Governor in the place of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, confirms rumors which have been afloat for several weeks past, and may confidently be accepted as anticipating official action at Ottawa. The fact cannot be concealed that the proposed appointment is not received with general favor, but we are unfortunately placed in a delicate position in discussing it. So closely associated are the occupant and the office in this instance that one cannot very well reflect upon one without reflecting in an equal degree upon the other. It would be highly undesirable that anything which might be said should derogate from the respect due to one in so high and important a position. We, therefore, refrain from comment.

Already there is a decided activity in political circles as to the selection of a successor. For some time past feeling in the Liberal camp has been anything but assuring to those controlling the "machine" in this city, and a number of the faithful are heaving a sigh of relief over the prospects of Mr. Riley being removed from the local arena. In fact, it is suggested that the principal object of his appointment was to relieve the situation, which was strained almost to breaking point. The names most freely mentioned on the Liberal side in connection with the seat are Joshua Kingham, R. L. Drury, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe and Chas. H. Lugrin.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CO-OPERATION.

The members of the Victoria Rochdale Co-operative Association, Ltd., are well pleased with the editorial of the Colonist on Saturday last dealing with the subject of co-operation. We had not in mind, in particular, the Rochdale or any other system when writing the article in question. We were dealing with what appeared to be a practical phase of the question as applicable to many industries of the present day, by which labor and capital could co-operate in producing wealth in harmony, instead of being bound to work together in a sort of passive antagonism, as in the case in many instances now, each sharing proportionately in profits. The Rochdale system, however, is a striking illustration of the possibilities of co-operation among people of limited means. It began in 1844 with 28 poor weavers, and in 1903 in England and Scotland had a membership of 2,120,000, representing (so the statistics say) more than 10,000,000 customers, with a capital of $160,000,000, doing a retail trade of over $500,000,000 and reaping a capital of $48,000,000, or 11 per cent. on purchases after allowing 5 per cent. on share capital. The difference between that and the ordinary private business is that the members get returned to them the profits on goods they buy, instead of going into the pockets of one or two individual owners. For success it all depends upon strict business management, for lack of which have occurred so many failures of co-operative concerns. Then, again, the principle of co-operation does not apply so well to new countries, where conditions are unsettled and population unstable, as compared with older and more thickly settled communities. The tendency in a new country is to individualism, where, with so many prospects and avenues of speculation, every man is more or less for himself. A prospector, a real estate man or a farmer, for instance, if he sees a chance of making quick and easy money, does not want to share it with others. It is only when industrial and commercial conditions have got down to rock bottom, and individual effort means hard fighting, that people take to co-operation readily, and then in self-defence. Thus we find farmers, who are the hardest class of people in the world to organize, taking to co-operation in some forms, but not in others. Cheese factories and creameries throughout the Dominion are, as a rule, run on the co-operative basis, not because the farmers originally favored the principle, but because they were forced to it in order to make the dairy business pay. The general principle, as represented by the Grangers and Patrons, has never taken deep root in Canada—not because it should not do so, but because the time is not ripe for it. It is growing in favor, however. There is a strong movement among fruit growers for co-operation in the packing and sale of fruits, and we may expect soon to see the Danish co-operative system of handling eggs and poultry adopted. It will probably not be many years before we see all the products of the farm commercially handled by associations of farmers themselves.

There is a wide field for co-operative effort in fishing, lumbering, mining and other industries as well, not necessarily, as we pointed out on Sunday last, by workingmen carrying on these alone, but in conjunction with men of capital and business experience. Joint-stock concerns of whatever nature are forms of co-operation, and the greater number of interests that are involved the greater the necessity for strict business supervision. Could capitalists and business men with money and workingmen whose capital is their labor come to understand each other the advantages of co-operation would be obvious. Should the latter become practically interested in the returns of an industry in the same way as the capitalist is, the era of strikes would have departed. We should have no more agitations for shorter hours. The artizan, who appreciated that the more economical and the better the production the greater his profits would be, would raise as few difficulties as possible. While an employee in the same sense as the manager, he would also be an owner and see through the owner's eyes. There is also the advantage of the identification of the employees with the ownership of a business that there is not the necessity for the same amount of ready cash. Labor represents a large percentage of the capital required in most undertakings. There is the constant cry in the development of a new country for capital. We hear the expression every day that "all we require to make this a great country are capital and population." In many cases we lie idly by for the capital that never comes, often on account of industrial disputes or the high price of labor. We do not realize that in ourselves we have a large part of the capital required. Nothing so inspires capital as the confidence we ourselves possess in our own resources and our willingness to risk our own labor and our own time in their development.

There is, too, the important consideration that the less foreign capital there is employed in our industries the less there is to send abroad in the way of dividends and the more there is of profit to distribute in the community itself. In foreign or outside owned industries practically all that is left in the community is the price of labor and supplies. Labor, after all, is the principal item of expense, and as it must be employed in any event, with labor interested in the ownership the local distribution of profits would be greater to that extent. The realization of this ideal is not visionary; it is practicable. The greatest obstacle to its achievement is the estrangement of the two interests chiefly involved, for which the fault lies not on one side alone. In many large industrial enterprises now, the management has come to see that, for selfish reasons—for increased harmony among employees, for arousing their interest in the success of the business, for the avoidance of expensive labor troubles—it is desirable to tie them down by substantial inducements; and we have profit-sharing in many forms, and in every instance the results are satisfactory. In a practical way this will work out in a more important step being taken when employees will become shareholders by investing a portion of their labor in the business in which they are employed, and thus solving the problem of labor and capital by making them, as they should be, identical.

MR. HAULTAIN'S POSITION.

Full reports of the Saskatchewan Conservative convention are contained in papers to hand from the east. Mr. Haultain was present and the whole question of government by party lines was fully threshed out. Mr. Haultain took the same position he did in his letter to the press and made an able speech in its defence. He was successful in having his views confirmed, and in a long series of resolutions passed the following was included: "This convention, therefore, declines to make a party issue of the coming elections, and calls upon the adherents of the Liberal-Conservative party to use their influence to elect, without regard to party affiliations, candidates pledged to demand full provincial rights." No action apparently was taken with reference to the leadership of Mr. Haultain, although confidence was expressed in R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservatives in the Dominion House. While Mr. Haultain is virtually at the head of the opposition to the new government, his attitude is one of independence, so as to enable him to discuss in the coming campaign freely, without partizan entanglements, the one, supreme issue, that of provincial rights. In his speech to the delegates he said he had come to the convention with no expectation, and with no attempt, to impress his own views upon the body of delegates, but only to place himself in the hands of the convention. He had, he said, assumed a certain position which was independent of both political parties. He had certain principles which he had carried out for a great number of years, and which he hoped to carry out now, even though it might involve opposition to both of the present parties. There were some questions which transcended party lines, and provincial rights was one of these. This subject was dear to every man who could be rightly called a man. There was a time in the history of every country when it was necessary to fight for what was essential. Provincial rights were essential; they meant the right to possess and enjoy a full Canadian citizenship.

"The Liberals at Ottawa," declared the speaker, "have attempted to coerce these Provinces. Mr. Walter Scott comes back to Regina after the session, and says, in effect, to the electors of Saskatchewan, 'I sold you at Ottawa, I voted for coercion, and now I am coming back to ask you to sell yourselves, and to bind this coercion upon you.'"

PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

The St. John Sun, in a thoughtful article on the relative attitudes of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his finance minister. It will be remembered that Sir Wilfrid told the people of England that Canadian preference was a free gift, for which we expected nothing in return. The Sun remarks:

Year before last Mr. Fielding in his budget speech gave an intimation that his standpoint was somewhat different from that of his leader. The minister of finance then observed that the Canadian preference did not seem to be valued highly in Great Britain, and that if this indifference remained the preference might be discontinued. Following this notice there was a readjustment of the tariff on certain fabrics. Instead of continuing the full preference on these goods Mr. Fielding fixed a minimum rate much higher than would be given under the regular preferential system. The anti-dumping clauses since adopted are a further modification of the one-sided preference and a departure from its original principles.

When Mr. Fielding stated that the Canadian tariff preference was not appreciated in the mother country he was justified by the whole tenor of tariff discussion in the United Kingdom. Every day Mr. Chamberlain is challenged to say whether Canada will give any concession in exchange for the proposed imperial preference. The question either assumes that a cut of one-third in the Canadian tariff in favor of Great Britain is not worth taking into the account or that this preference is a permanent feature of the Canadian system and has nothing to do with the Chamberlain programme. If no Canadian preference had been given the offer of a cut of one-third in the Canadian customs duties on British goods would be regarded as a substantial and valuable undertaking. As it is, a concession given for nothing is regarded as amounting to nothing. Or else it is regarded not as a concession to the British importer, but as a tariff policy in the interests of the Canadian consumer. In either case the British critic of Mr. Chamberlain refuses to recognize the Canadian preference as an element in the case. He asks what Canada will do, and asks it in a tone which assumes that Canada has done nothing. It is a case in which the conditional promise of a thing would be of more value than the thing itself.

STIMULATING TOURIST TRAFFIC.

A correspondent elsewhere calls attention to the action of the people of Spokane in organizing a club for the purpose of spending $150,000 in advertising that city in various ways, and he desires that the citizens of Victoria should not relax the efforts they have made in connection with, or through, the Tourist Association, but rather that they should be redoubled. Other cities, inspired by the success of Victoria in promoting tourist travel, are organizing in a similar way, only, as in the case of Spokane, on more extended and expensive lines. Having started the work, and, if we are to judge by the results of this season's work, made a success of it, it is incumbent upon citizens to keep up the pace until the travel in this direction is so certain and permanent as to require no further stimulus.

The Toronto World says the Czar very properly refers to his "dear army." It has cost him in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000 during the past eighteen months.

Editorially, the Toronto Globe remarks: The selection of Kaien Island by the Grand Trunk Pacific Co. for the western terminus of the National Transcontinental railway was partly due to the fact that speculators had bought up the land about Port Simpson and Kitimat. The British Columbia government has made a mutually profitable arrangement with the company about the land for a city site.

It will be of interest in connection with the rich finds of cobalt-silver ore in New Ontario at Cobalt, to refer to the view of a writer in the Toronto News signing himself "Cautious." He warns the investing public against being victimized by the companies that are likely to be floated as a consequence. After reviewing at some length the nickel and cobalt situation, in which, by the way, he defends the Nickel Trust against the criticisms that have been levelled against it, he states that the cobalt market for the whole world up to date is about 175 tons per annum, and that the new rich discoveries will undoubtedly lower the price to about 35 cents per pound, or even lower if the discoveries keep up, and that at present no smelter will purchase the cobalt ores except for silver values. There is no known process, he says, whereby to separate and recover the various values of the newly discovered ores. In view of such a condition of things, the advice he gives seems to be very sensible that it would be unwise to go too fast in erecting refineries until some actually demonstrated commercial process has been found to meet the special treatment requirements. We can easily understand that in ignorance of certain conditions a great deal of money might be invested by men who base their faith on the prices of metals without reference to commercial possibilities.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.)

"BOOSTING" THE CITY.

Sir—I am in receipt of a copy of the Spokesman-Review, of Spokane, in which it is announced that a $150,000 club is being formed in that city for the purpose of spending that amount of money in advertising. It is to be spent in the endeavor to attract manufacturers, residents, workingmen, and tourists, in fact, everything that Spokane needs. It is practically doing the same work that the Tourist Association in this city has been endeavoring to do for the last four years with the means at its disposal.

I would like to point out:

1st. That Spokane is the most recent city to realize that an advertising campaign is necessary.

2nd. That almost every Western city today is spending a large amount in this work.

3rd. That any city that does not adopt this means of bringing its advantages and attractions before the world at large will be passed by no matter what its attractions may be.

4th. That every citizen in these up-to-date Western cities are boosters and optimists. Other people may run down their cities, but the residents never do.

5th. That every citizen in Victoria ought in like manner be a booster for the city, and while speaking the truth, never decry our advantages and possibilities for the future.

6th. That the Tourist Association receive the same support in its work in proportion, according to size of city, that the citizens of Spokane are giving to their $150,000 club, we would have, if not the largest, one of the most prosperous and wealthy cities on the Pacific Coast.

7th. That Victorians cannot do anything better for themselves than to support this movement and endeavor to hold a foremost place amongst the advertised cities of the West.

8th. That the work already done in this line has brought out the highest praise from the most prominent men in America engaged in advertising work, therefore, money entrusted to this organization for such purpose is well spent.

I would, therefore, urge on the citizens to keep the good work going, but increase it.

WORKER.

Victoria, September 15, 1905.

THERE WAS A REASON.

Scottish American.

They were sitting by the fire one stormy night. The husband was reading extracts from the newspaper, while his wife sewed. "'There has just died in Leicester,' he read, "'a man who may be considered a model husband. During his fifty-three years of married life he never spent an evening out of the house.'" "Look at that now!" exclaimed the lady. "Nothing could tempt him away from his fireside at night. He was never detained late at the office; he never had an important engagement at eight o'clock. He didn't go to clubs; he—" "'Never spent an evening out of the house,' continued her husband. "'He was paralyzed.'"

NO ROOM FOR TWO STRONG MEN.

Public Opinion.

Native students of British Indian history must often have been edified by the revelations of differences, amounting in some cases to implacable enmity, between those sent out to carry on the government of the great dependency. Nothing in history is calculated to give the native a less exalted idea of British dignity and singleness of purpose than the dispute between the viceroy and the commander in chief. When the correspondence which led to Lord Curzon's resignation was published, Lord Kitchener promptly protested against what he considered the viceroy's misrepresentation of his proposals regarding the Indian army. Lord Curzon defended his statements point by point, and declared that Lord Kitchener's aim was to convert the army secretary into a mere signing machine—curiously enough, the very thing Mr. Balfour seemed to think Lord Curzon wanted to make of the secretary of state. It is a pity this correspondence was ever made public. It advances nothing beyond emphasizing the public consciousness of the bitter struggle which has taken place between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. The resignation of one or the other was inevitable. It seems to show that there is not room for two strong men in India; it will give the bazaars material for gossip for many weeks to come, and it will leave the unfortunate impression that the civil side of British Indian government has been subordinated to the military.

A POLITICAL LIMERICK.

Toronto News.

When Governor A. E. Forget
A premier desired to get,
We listened in vain
For a call to Haultain
To come right in out of the wet.

LORDS CURZON AND MINTO.

Public Opinion.

Lord Curzon's long-drawn-out dispute with the secretary of state over the changes proposed in Indian army administration by Lord Kitchener could have but one end. The story of the dispute is set out in the official correspondence published on Monday morning. The crisis, long acute—so acute that he tendered his resignation in June last—was aggravated when Lord Curzon proposed that the first military supply member of council should be General Barrow, a soldier in whose judgment and ability he had the fullest confidence. Mr. Brodrick, after consultation with military authorities in London, deemed it inexpedient to appoint General Barrow, whose distinguished career had lain in paths not calculated to leave him an "open mind." That the Imperial government desired to meet Lord Curzon there is no reason to doubt, but Mr. Balfour took up the position that "no greater violation of the constitution" could be imagined than that the business of the secretary of state should degenerate into the merely formal submission of names to the King.

Lord Curzon had made up his mind to have General Barrow; the Imperial government were equally determined that General Barrow should not be appointed, and Lord Kitchener shared the Imperial government's views. There was no way out of the impasse but Lord Curzon's retirement. In him India loses a viceroy of exceptional parts, who has devoted six years to a task to which comparatively few men in the Empire are equal; his resignation is widely regretted, the more so as he is in ill-health, but unless the final voice of the Imperial government was to be reduced to the merest farce we do not see what other course there was for Mr. Brodrick to take in his capacity of secretary of state. On the other hand there is the question whether the civil or military element is to predominate in the government of India. It is unfortunate that the secretary of state could not oppose Lord Curzon without playing into the hands of Lord Kitchener—a dangerous precedence, perhaps, but one hardly justifying the outburst of indignation with which Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Balfour are assailed.

The new viceroy is Lord Minto, whose chief recommendation for the post is that, like Lord Lansdowne, one of India's best viceroys, he has been governor general of Canada. Lord Minto will accomplish much if he succeeds in leaving behind him as good a name as he left in the Dominion. He will not go to India wholly a freshman; he has had Indian experience, he knows something of its problems, and Indian traditions are in his blood. His task will be the harder because he has to follow a bold, resourceful and peculiarly gifted statesman like Lord Curzon, and to work with the great soldier whose own reforming zeal and independence of view have rendered Lord Curzon's position impossible. Lord Minto is a sportsman, and his achievements in India will probably be social rather than political. By temperament and training he differs from Lord Curzon. His experience in Canada, where he had to consider the views of the local government will make the modified autocracy of India more of a novelty to him than it was to his predecessor, but that he will find the conditions more congenial we may judge from his opposition to the Laurier government in Canada over the Dundonald incident. From the political point of view the change of viceroys occasions considerable disappointment. It probably means that the Radicals will be deprived of an opportunity of presenting a loyal henchman with one of the prizes of the Imperial service.

THE EDITOR "SARCASTIC-LIKE."

Hamilton Spectator.

The Guelph Mercury is delighted. The King has accepted a copy of a Guelph man's book, and the royal secretary has written to that effect. But the Mercury ought to know that the book never got past the vigilant secretary, whose duty it is to see that the King is not bothered with books from Guelph.

CURED KIDNEY DISEASE

Mrs. Fred. Hills, Walton St., Port Hope, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some time with kidney disease, and though I tried a great many different medicines never succeeded in obtaining relief until I began the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By the regular use of this preparation for a time I was completely cured of kidney disease." n22

Smoke Mainland and British Lion Cigars

Every cigar branded. Insist on having them.

EDUCATIONAL

PIANO STUDIO
Miss Walker,
238 Fort St. Business Hour Tuesday, Friday, 11.30 to 12.30
Pupil Teachers Highly Recommended

CORRIG :: COLLEGE
Beacon Hill Park, VICTORIA, B. C.
Select Day and Boarding College for Boys. Senior Class personally prepared for Business Life, or Professional or University Examinations. Junior Class for younger boys 8 to 12 years. Inclusive and strictly moderate monthly fees. Phone A743.
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DANCING ACADEMY
M. LESTER
Member of National Association Masters of Dancing.
A. O. U. W. Hall (downstairs), 150 Yates Street. Phone B1089.
GENTLEMEN'S Class for beginners, Tuesday, September 19, at 8 p. m.
ADVANCED class, Thursday, October 5, at 8:30 p. m.
CHILDREN'S Private class, Friday, October 6, at 3:30.
JUVENILE class, Saturday, October 7, at 2:30 p. m.
BEGINNERS' class for ladies and gentlemen, Monday, October 9, at 8 p. m.
MARRIED LADIES' private instruction class, Tuesday, October 10, at 4 p. m.

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE
TORONTO.
A Residential and Day School for Boys. Upper and Lower School. Boys prepared for Matriculation and Royal Military College.
Separate Junior Residence.
Handsome NEW BUILDINGS opened in September; thoroughly modern; attractive in appearance. TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF PLAYFIELD.
Situated in North Rosedale, Toronto's healthiest district. Church Street car line.
Autumn Term Commences Sept. 12, '05.
Write for information.
REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M. A., Principal.

INCORPORATED 1886 TORONTO SIR J. A. BOYD, K.C.M.G., PRESIDENT
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
COLLEGE STREET.
EDWARD FISHER, Mus. Doc., Musical Director.
FALL TERM
Opens Tuesday September 5th.
Students should register, if possible, DURING previous week. Send for new Calendar—School of Expression.
F. H. KIRKPATRICK, Ph.B., Principal.
SPECIAL CALENDAR.

MAGIC SODA
TRADE MARK
OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Vaseline for Everybody! Hunters, bicyclists, machinists, cattlemen and householders. See the 10c big bottle in our window. Veterinary Vaseline, 1 lb. cans for 25c.
PIONEER DRUG STORE, 59 JOHNSON STREET
TELEPHONE 56. VICTORIA.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
DEALERS IN
General Hardware
Enamel and Tin Ware,
Ammunition for Sportsmen
Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

..... NOW READY .....
The only accurate and reliable map of the new townsite at
THE TERMINUS OF THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY ON KAI-EN ISLAND,
has just been issued from The Colonist presses, and is for sale at the price of $1.00.
This Map has been compiled from actual surveys on the ground, and is the only reliable map of the water-ways about Kai-En Island that can be procured. ORDERS RECEIVED AT
THE COLONIST OFFICE

MACHINERY AND ENGINE REPAIRS
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, PIPE AND FITTINGS.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS RAMSAY & PATTON
Phone 1022. No. 7 Johnson St., Victoria, B. C.
All Work Promptly Attended to, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WE HAVE JUST UNPACKED THE LARGEST SHIPMENT OF
Builder's Hardware
EVER IMPORTED INTO VICTORIA
AMERICAN AND CANADIAN LOCKS, LATEST DESIGNS AND FINISHES; BUTTS, SASH LOCKS, SASH LIFTS, ETC., TO MATCH.
STAMPED STEEL LOCKS, BOTH CANADIAN AND AMERICAN MAKES.
SOLE AGENTS FOR SARGENT'S LOCKS.
E. G. PRIOR & CO.
Limited Liability. VICTORIA. 'Phone 57.

Omnigrams!

Many a Want Advertisement is, essentially, a telegram—turned to an Omnigram; a message of extreme importance to some one person, but which, in order to search out the person, has to be made a "message general," or an Omnigram, addressed to EVERYBODY

The housewife knows that, somewhere in the city, there is to be found an available servant girl—and if she know her address she would send her a telegram. Not knowing it she sends her an Omnigram—puts her message in a want advertisement, to be read by all servants looking for places, thus reaching the right one, the "available" one, by also reaching a few "wrong ones."

The man who has a horse to sell—or a cow, a city lot, a bond, a piece of machinery, a bicycle, a step-ladder or a store, knows that, somewhere in the city or near it, lives THE ONE BEST BUYER—the man to whom he can sell to best advantage. Again, a telegram would be quicker—or a trip to see him—if he knew the address. But, as he does not, he must put his offer, his message into form of a want advertisement, and trust to the far-reaching effects of an OMNIGRAM.

YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO FIND TWICE AS MANY USES FOR OMNIGRAMS AS FOR TELEGRAMS—AND IF YOU DO NOT YOU ARE OVERLOOKING SOME OF THE "TRICKS OF PROSPERING."

But whether you call your message a want advertisement, a classified advertisement, an adlet or an Omnigram—this form of publicity is one of the real forces of today's life—simplifying the problems that would "stump" a Sherlock Holmes—finding the man or the thing you want with amazing quickness—untwisting tangles in home and office—introducing people who have business to do with each other—typifying George Eliot's definition of wit, "a form of force which leaves the limbs at rest."

CHEAPSIDE
THE UNIVERSAL BREAD MIXER
IS A SUCCESS
It does all it claims to. It does its work well.
It does its work clean. It does its work quickly
Price $3.00 at
GEO. POWELL & CO
127 Government Street

MISS GIBSON
Classes in Piano beginning on Tuesday, September 5.
Studio, 69 Menzies St.
JAMES BAY

MISS M. M. SILL
Certificated pupil of Herr Professor Krause, Leipsig, Germany. Teacher of Piano-playing, Theory and Harmony. Musical Kindergarten classes taken by Miss L. Sill, graduate of the Myers' Method, Toronto Conservatory of Music.
Studio, 10 Harrison St. Residence, 22 Scoresby St. Phone 583B.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church
Grand Organ Recital, Wednesday, Sept. 20. Commencing at 8:15 Prompt.
Vocalists—
Mrs. W. E. Staneland.
Miss Queenie McCoy.
Miss Nolan.
Mr. H. Moxon.
Mr. D. B. Christopher.
Instrumentalists—
Mrs. Danes.
Miss Greenhalgh.
Mr. Jesse Longfield.
Admission Free. Collection.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
FOUNDED IN 1829.
TORONTO ONT.
Principal—Henry W. Auden, M.A., Cambridge, late Sixth Form Master at Fettes College, Edinburgh.
The College Will Re-open for the Autumn term on Wednesday, September 13th, 1905, at 10 a.m.
Separate Preparatory Department for boys between the ages of 9 and 13, with separate staff and equipment.
50 Acres of Grounds. Separate infirmary with physician and trained nurse.
Courses for University, Royal Military College and Business. Every facility for cultivation of sports and athletics.
Examinations for Entrance Scholarships Saturday, September 16th, 1905. Special scholarships for sons of old pupils.
For Calendar and all particulars address THE BURSAR, Upper Canada College, Toronto, Ont.

Perfectly Painless Dentistry
Perfectly Reliable Dentistry,
Perfectly Artistic Dentistry
And as reasonable as those three can make them.
Critical Examination with Definite Cost of work required given, and your teeth cleaned free of charge.
FEES WILL RANGE AS FOLLOWS:
Full Upper and Lower Sets, from....$7.50
Silver Fillings, from $1.00
Gold Fillings, from $2.00
Gold Crowns, from $5.00
And all other work as reasonable as perfect care, best material, and finest workmanship can make them.
OFFICE
The West Dental Parlors
IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS
Cor Government and Yates Sts., Victoria.

The Sprott-Shaw BUSINESS University
VANCOUVER, B. C.
Had 26 APPLICATIONS FOR ITS STUDENTS during June and July. Its students CANNOT fail. Competency guaranteed. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Gregg and Pitman Shorthand, Telegraphy and Typewriting taught by specialists.
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Italian School of Music
Professor E. Claudio gives lessons on Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo; also the Italian Language for persons who sing. Privately or in classes.
Apply 117 Cook Street.

Japanese Fancy Goods
Porcelain, Brone, Cloisonne, Ivory Work, and Satsuma Ware. Silks in all colors and shades. Embroidered Table Covers, Shawls and Handkerchiefs. Large variety of Fancy Drawn and Embroidered Linen Centres, Tea Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs. Paper Parasols. A splendid lot of Japanese Matting and other wares in all the new designs and varieties.
J. M. NAGANO & CO.
61 DOUGLAS ST.,
BALMORAL BLOCK

CURE YOUR COUGH

We have a splendid family remedy for Coughs, Huskiness, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and similar Throat Troubles. We call it

Bowe's Bronchial Balsam

It is a reliable cure for Coughs—Acute Coughs, Chronic Coughs, Hard Coughs and Mild Coughs. It is pleasant to take and contains nothing that can harm.

25c, 50c Bottles

CYRUS H. BOWES

98 Government St., Near Yates Street.

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Bread Mixers, $3 and $3.50, at Cheapside.

Ready Mixed Paints at Cheapside.

For cold in the head, use Dr. Scott's Catarrh Powder. Dean & Hiscocks, Victoria, B. C.

For school opening, exercise books and Buster Brown scribblers, 6 for 25c. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

McClary's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Oyster cocktails at "Senate Saloon."

For school opening, new rubber slate cleaners, 5c. each; best thing yet. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

Fruit Jars and Rubber Rings at Cheapside.

Owner Leaving City Must Sell Modern Cottage

Containing parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, dressing room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, workshop, coal and wood shed, chicken houses. Lot 50x140. Part cash; balance at 6 per cent. Three minutes' walk to tramcar.

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30 BROAD STREET.
'Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

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Tourists will find that the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs is by the popular Tally-Ho Coach, which leaves the Tourist Association Rooms, and Hotels, at 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily.

Take along your camera and secure charming views of gardens, fields, sea and snow-capped mountains.

To Reserve Seats, telephone 129.

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., Foot of Broad.

Developing and Printing

Blue Printing and Enlargements. Photo supplies.
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Cased Carvers, from $4.00
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Excursion to Ganges harbor exhibitino Wednesday, September 20th, by V. & S. and steamer Iroquois. A delightful trip through the gulf islands and four hours at the grounds. Fifth Regiment orchestra on board. Fare $1.50 for the round trip.

The nights are getting long and you may need a lamp or two; $3.75 will buy a large nickel-plated lamp, with a shade and large circular wick. Smaller table lamps, 60c, 65c, 75c, 80c. Hand lamps, 40c and 45c. All-night lamps, 25c, 60c and 65c, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

On September 16 and 17 the Northern Pacific Railway Co. will sell round trip tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Cnicago and other points at single fare, plus $10, for the round trip; good for ninety days. For full particulars call on or write the Northern Pacific Ticket Office, corner Government and Yates streets.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Indian Pilot Dead.—Charley Price, an Indian who piloted the first steamer up the Skeena river many years ago, dropped dead at the Alexander cannery last week. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Psychic Research.—The Psychic Research society will hold a spiritual meeting on Sunday at 8 p. m. sharp in the K. of P. hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, at which Mme. Helen Stuart-Richings, of Seattle, will lecture and give readings toward the close.

Aged Women's Home.—Those in charge of the arrangements for the "at home" to be given at the Aged Women's Home this afternoon have made strenuous efforts to make it successful. No admission will be charged. Donations of anything that will be useful for the entertainment or for the comfort of the inmates will be gladly accepted. The proceeds go toward providing winter fuel.

Young People's Show.—The first annual convention of the Young Women's Temperance Union in British Columbia will be held in New Westminster during the Dominion Fair, and arrangements for the affair were completed at a meeting of the local union of young ladies held on Tuesday evening. Several new members were also received at the meeting.

Ladysmith's Enterprise—The city council of Ladysmith has engaged Col. H. Tracy, ex-city engineer of Vancouver, to furnish an estimate of the cost of installing an electric plant in the city. George Hinton, manager of the Hinton Electric Company, has kindly promised to address a public meeting on the subject of installing a plant to furnish the city with electric light. Mr. Hinton will explain to the meeting all the leading features of an electric plant.

Suburban Service.—The suburban train service on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. between this city and Shawnigan lake, and which has proved so popular this year, will be discontinued after next Tuesday, 19th inst., it being considered that the summer season is now over. The service provided has been especially well taken advantage of during the summer months, and deservedly so, when it is taken into consideration the opportunity it affords for campers and sportsmen wishing to visit the different popular resorts along the line.

Producer of Nuggets.—Advices from the north are to the effect that the Big Salmon country in the Yukon territory has come to the front as a producer of big gold nuggets. One of the largest nuggets of pure gold found in the north for some time was uncovered at Livingston creek, in the Big Salmon district, recently. It is worth $614, and is almost as large as a man's fist. It was discovered by J. S. Peters on a claim he is operating for eastern people. He has found other large nuggets, but this was by far the largest that has come from the Big Salmon country.

Thousands of Entries.—Wednesday was the last day set for the receiving of entries for the Dominion air, and people who did not get their lists in last night will not be able to compete for prizes. A large number of entries, however, which had been posted and had been delayed in the mails or had not time to reach the secretary were received yesterday, and the clerical staff is now working overtime in the task of sorting the lists and entering them in the books. It is known that thousands of entries have been received, but an estimate of the number cannot be given for several days.

Oil in Cariboo.—It is reported that a new petroleum territory has been located in Beaver valley, near Harper's camp, B. C. The surface oil is found in a black, shiny shale. This shale is so impregnated with oil that in a test made with an ordinary gold retort 13 pounds yielded over 4 per cent. of high grade petroleum. From surface indications it is estimated that oil should be obtained in paying quantities at from 600 to 800 feet, and from the nature of the rock very rapid progress should be made in drilling. A large number of claims have been staked and licenses applied for in this locality.

Miner Suicides.—At Dawson a few days ago Joe Kane, alias John Thomas, was found dead in his bed in the Fairview hotel. He committed suicide by taking laudanum. This was the verdict of the coroner's jury. A copy of a newspaper was found on the table beside the dead man, and on the upper page of the paper as found was a story reviewing the Stanford poisoning case. Detective Welsh testified that in his opinion the reading of the story by Kane likely suggested to him the idea of poisoning himself. Kane leaves no estate. He had been in the Yukon since 1899. Jimmy Mackinson from the Forks said Kane same from St. Joseph, Mo. In a previous record obtained by the police Kane said he was a native of Waterford, Ireland.

The Dykes Case.—The trial of P. Malone, charged with causing the death of Isaac Dykes, was continued before Magistrate Yarwood. Dr. L. J. O'Brien was called to give evidence, which he did from a written manuscript, the same as that given at the inquest. In commenting on the evidence Mr. Simpson called the attention of the court to the fact that there were really only two witnesses who had given important evidence in the case. There was no contradictory evidence, and on this ground he moved that the prisoner be discharged. Mr. Simpson cited authority to show that it was the privilege of the magistrate to dismiss a case if in his opinion the evidence did not warrant him in sending it up for trial. After the summing up of the case by Mr. Simpson an adjournment was agreed upon till this evening at 8 o'clock.

Gold Shipments.—More than $15,000,000 of gold from the Alaskan and Klondike fields has already been deposited in the United States treasury this season, says a Washington despatch to the New York Sun, and, based on the output of prior years, it is probable that some $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 additional will be received before the close of navigation. The total receipts of the previous summer were $19,300,000 in round numbers, and this year's aggregate will probably exceed that sum by three or four millions. Up to September 1st $13,000,000 of this season's clean-up had been deposited at the Seattle assay office, whence it will be sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, and $1,500,000 was deposited at the San Francisco mint for coinage there. The coinage of that mint last month was exclusively gold, of the value of $9,000,000. Nearly all of this has gone into circulation through the issuance of gold certificates, and the new Alaskan gold, as fast is it is coined by the Philadelphia mint, will be treated in a like manner.

If you are leaving town by boat or train, ring up 'Phone 249 and have your baggage promptly delivered by Pacific Transfer Co.

Use telephone to New Westminster.

Temperance Legion.—This afternoon the Loyal Temperance Legion will meet in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium at 2:30 o'clock.

Street Improvement.—The council has decided to build a sidewalk on the north side of Princess avenue, from Blanchard street in front of houses erected by J. Kinsman.

Licence Commissioners — At the meeting of the licence commissioners on Thursday two applications for the transfer of licences were laid over until an adjourned meeting on Monday afternoon.

Septic Tanks—The city engineer has been asked to report upon the cost of draining the section of the city in the neighborhood of ex-Ald. Vincent's place into the present septic tank, and also upon the cost of taking it to another tank to be put in somewhere on Dallas road.

Farewell Sermon.—Tomorrow Rev. J. F. Vichert preaches his farewell sermons in Calvary Baptist church. A farewell social will be tendered him on Monday evening by members of the congregation. All the ministers in the city will be asked to attend, and several will be invited to participate in the programme.

Sample of Guano.—Victorians were yesterday shown a sample of guano produced at the whaling station at Sechart. As a fertilizer it is said to be very good. Enquiries have been made about the possible supply, and the indications are that there will be demand for all and more than the West Coast works can turn out.

Exhibit from Yukon.—An effort will be made by some of the business men of Whitehorse to have an exhibit of the products of that part of the Yukon territory sent to the Dominion Fair. It is believed a display of the toothsome delicacies raised in that far northern land, exhibited where the masses could see them, would be the best advertisement to boost the country.

Engagement Cancelled.—Because of the Irish Guards band coming to the Drill hall on the 25th and 26th, the management of the Victoria Theatre has been obliged to cancel the engagement of "The Girl of Kay's," which was booked to appear here on the former date. The show is a very large one, and the management of the theatre have decided not to take any chances of meeting with a disappointing house.

"The best things are the least come-at-able" was written before the age of Omnigrams"—want ads. Want advertising makes all reasonable things "come-at-able."

Miner Killed.—Word from the Skeena is to the effect that a man employed at the Lorne Creek hydraulic claims, whose name is unknown, was killed early last week while at work at the base of a high gravel cliff which was being washed by the monitors. A heavy boulder, loosened from its position high up on the face of the cliff by the action of the water, fell on the man, and striking him on the head killed him almost instantaneously. The remains were buried at Lorne creek.

A Drowning Mystery.—Last Saturday the very much decomposed body of a white man was found floating in the Skeena not far above Port Essington. Identification was impossible, as the face had been ground away by the action of the waters and the blurred features could not have been recognized even by those who might have known the man in life. It is thought that possibly the body is that of one of the men drowned in the Lorne Creek canoe accident of several months ago, when seven men lost their lives.

Fire Insurance Rates.—On the principle that it takes a combination to fight a combination, and in the belief that fire insurance rates in Vancouver are unreasonably high, many Vancouver merchants, as mentioned in Colonist despatches are forming an organization for protection against what they deem extortionate charges on the part of insurance companies writing risks. This action is a consequence of the recent action of the mainland board of fire underwriters in increasing the rates on mercantile buildings and stocks. In May last the board gave notice of a reduction in rates to the amount of 25 per cent. on brick buildings and contents. Many merchants thought this reduction would be permanent, but a month or five weeks ago the rates were suddenly and without warning restored.

Proceed With Work.—At the meeting of the board of works on Thursday evening the question of the permanent sidewalk in front of the Odd Fellows' block gave rise to some discussion. Engineer Topp did not deem it wise to deviate from the plans he had prepared and lower the walk in front of the block. There was danger, if a lowering was made, that the water, instead of flowing off into the curb, would flow along the sidewalk. Those in charge of the Odd Fellows' block showed a disposition to give way in no particular, the Mayor said. It was finally decided to proceed with the work on the grade proposed by the engineer. If consent was not obtained to this from those in charge of the Odd Fellows' hall, then the work would cease with the Clarence block.

Victoria's Future.—Quoth the Ladysmith Ledger: Victoria, perhaps more than any other city in the province, is looking ahead for development of the resources at hand. It has finally reached the reasoning faculties of the community that there is enough in the way of future for that city to satisfy any reasonable individual by developing the island resources and home surroundings, improving the city and making it more attractive and ceasing to worry about becoming the terminus of a transcontinental railway. If development work is pushed along with the mines and the E. & N. railway continued on to the northern part of the island, it will give Victoria a great territory to draw from, irrespective of the mainland. And anything that helps to build up the coast, as the founding of a city at the Grand Trunk's terminal point, will also help to increase the volume of business at Victoria, for no matter whether there are two or three dozen cities on the British Columbia coast, there can be no overlooking the capital city with its inviting climate, its pleasant drives and its location as a gateway to the province.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTY

Must Have Luxuriant and Glossy Hair, No Matter What Color.

The finest contour of a female face, the sweetest smile of a female mouth, loses something if the head is crowned with scant hair. Scant and falling hair, it is now known, is caused by a parasite that burrows into the scalp to the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality. The little white scales the germ throws up in burrowing are called dandruff. To cure dandruff permanently, then, and to stop falling hair, that germ must be killed. Newbro's Herpicide, an entirely new result of the chemical laboratory, destroys the dandruff germ, and, of course, stops the falling hair, and prevents baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

The "White Plague."—The quarterly meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society will be held on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the city hall.

Omineca Miners Coming.—When the steamer Amur sailed from Port Essington word had just been received from Hazelton that a party of fifty miners from the Omineca district, placer and hydraulic men, were on their way down the Skeena with the annual cleanup of several properties in the Omineca district. These men will likely reach Victoria on the next steamer from Northern British Columbia ports.

Will complete Tour.—Mr. Gerolim, the French globe-trotter, who has been detained at Vancouver by the death of his companion, Lamperiere, has by no means abandoned the idea of completing his tour. He says he expects another partner to join him from Paris shortly, and he will then proceed on his way. The loss of time does not worry him greatly, since by dint of hard walking he arrived in Vancouver six months ahead of his schedule.

A Canoe Accident.—Early last week a Port Essington Indian, his wife, two well-grown children, and a 5-months-old baby started up the Skeena in a canoe for some salmon fishing grounds. When off Graveyard Point, some twelve miles above Port Essington, the canoe was thrown against a log by the heavy current. All its occupants escaped death with the exception of the babe, which was torn from its mother's arms during the struggle in the cold waters.

Important Find.—An important discovery of silver-lead ore was recently made on Douglas channel, not far from Hartley bay. Capt. McCoskrie, master of the steamer Amur, owns a controlling interest in seven claims on the Douglas channel lead, and he brought some samples of the new find down with him to have them assayed. The ore is nice, clean material, and to the eye presents every appearance of carrying remarkably good values. The samples brought down were taken near the surface. Capt. McCoskrie also brought down some samples of quartz carrying gold values. He will also have these assayed here.

Excitement at Simpson.—Great excitement prevails at Port Simpson, at Ketchikan and throughout the Portland canal district as a consequence of the recent discovery of an extensive belt of silver-lead ores of great richness. The belt is situated in the vicinity of Maple Bay, Portland canal. As the scene of the discoveries is on Canadian territory, Port Simpson has become the entry port for the rush of prospectors who have been pouring into the district for the past two weeks from Ketchikan and vicinity. Several hundred prospectors, traveling in boats of all sorts and descriptions, have passed through Port Simpson on the way to Maple bay, which has been made the headquarters of the new camp.

Dance at Sooke.—Charter's Hall at Sooke Harbor was on Thursday evening the scene of a very enjoyable social dance given by the employees of the Empire fish traps to their many friends in the district. No pains were spared to attend to every want of their guests. The Sehl-Bantly orchestra was taken from Victoria to furnish the music, which they performed in their usual pleasing and satisfactory manner. At midnight an excellent spread was done justice to and put the dancers in further good humor to continue the merry dance into the wee sma' 'ours; indeed 4 o'clock had chimed forth before the closing strains were played, when, amid cheers for their hosts the guests reluctantly departed for their homes, voting the Empire boys' dance the best held in the district for many a day.

Scoring Grand Success.—The Toronto Globe of last Wednesday, speaking of the principal attraction of the Industrial Exhibition, as it will be of the Dominion Fair, says: "The band of the Irish Guards have made a popular conquest, and requests for concerts by them have some from dozens of towns in Canada. Lord de Vesci, who is in command of the band, yesterday cabled for permission for the musicians to remain in Canada two extra weeks. The original leave was ten weeks, and this in all probability will be increased to twelve." This great band will make its initial appearance in Western Canada on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday week, the 25th and 26th inst., the concerts here (which will precede the big engagement at New Westminster's exhibition) being under the auspices of the band of the Fifth Regiment, C. A. Popular prices and ample seating accommodation are promised by the committee in charge.

For a change in their Saturday attractions the Sounders Grocery Co. are offering fine Old Country home-cured herring at 20c a tin, together with kippered mackerel, kippered herrings and bloaters, at 15c a tin.

There are bargains for gentlemen of all shades, grades and sizes today at W. G. Cameron's clothing store, 55 Johnson street. The lines to be offered consist of raincoats, suits in all sizes, underwear in all sizes, socks and stockings, etc. The goods offering are all of good quality, and are cut in two in price.

On September 16 and 17 the Northern Pacific Railway Co. will sell round trip tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Chicago and other points at single fare, plus $10, for the round trip; good for ninety days. For full particulars call on or write the Northern Pacific Ticket Office, corner Government and Yates streets.

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OUR NEW FALL COATS ARE HERE

SPECIAL DISPLAY TODAY

Originality is everywhere evident in all our styles.

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Having added to our business an Optical Department, with all the modern appliances for testing eyes and fitting glasses, we are now prepared to undertake all work of that nature; and guarantee to give satisfaction to all who may be in need of aids to their sight.

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The best natural mineral water in America. Unexcelled as a morning bracer. Tones the system, regulates the stomach and bowels, aids digestion and purifies the blood. Can be had at the principal bars and leading grocers.

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Tuesday, September 12th,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

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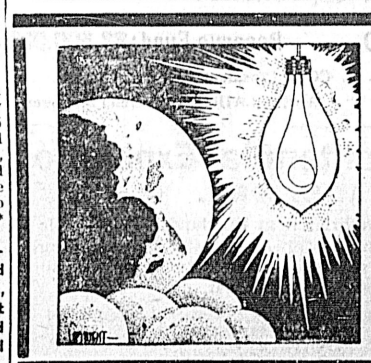

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SPORTING NEWS.

LACROSSE.

South Park vs. Centrals

The first game of the school league to decide the championship and incidentally to determine the possessor of the Newbury cup for the first year will be played this morning at Oak Bay, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. It has been only after a great deal of controversy that this league has been formed, owing to the discussion over the question of an age limit—the principals of the North Ward and Central schools standing out for the age to be limited to boys under sixteen; while the principal of the South Park school took the stand that the league had all been arranged to be played without an age limit. It has, however, been decided by the executive of the lacrosse club that there should be a limit. Although this is against the contention of the South Park school, they have consented to compete rather than break up the league. The game today will be between the Centrals and South Park, and a hard game is looked for. The game will be called sharp on time and will be refereed by D. Munro. The game wil lbe played rain or shine. The line-up of the South Park will be: Goal, Mitchell; point, Lindsay; cover point, Dorman; defence field, Chungranes, Pope, Rogers; centre, Elworthy; home field, Martin, Bendrolt, Ellis; outside home, Clarke; inside home, Heyland; reserves, Thomas and Belyea. Field captain, Mr. Deane.

CRICKET.

Portland Defeats Seattle

Portland, Sept. 15.—(Special)—Portland defeated Seattle today by 47 runs; Portland, 111. Seattle, 1st inning, 64; 2nd inning, 49. Seattle expects strong reinforcement tomorrow when they meet Victoria.

"A" Team vs. R. A.

What will probably be the last friendly game of the season between the Victoria "A" team and the non-commissioned officers and men of the garrison will be played this afternoon on the Jubilee Hospital grounds. During the season these teams have met several times, and this game will practically decide the championship between them. The game will commence at 2 o'clock sharp, the following team representing Victoria: T. B. Tye, E. J. Howe, P. Richardson, L. W. Conyers, W. Seatle, A. P. Kitson, A. McLean, H. J. Martin, W. Gregson, A. Coles, L. B. Trimen.

BASEBALL.

The Northwest League

Spokane, Sept. 15.—(Special)—W. H. Lucas was today elected president of the Northwest Baseball League for the coming year. At the meeting today Everett was voted the pennant. Butte and Boise have made application for places in the league next season, and Salt Lake is expected to apply. Nothing was done today toward outlining the circuit for next year. McCloskey will evidently handle the team in Montana, as the directors indicated their intention of voting Butte in.

HOCKEY.

Practice Today

At the annual meeting of the Victoria Hockey Club, which was held recently, the following officers were elected for the incoming reason: Hon. president, Mayor Barnard; president, Geo. Gillespie; vice presidents, Lt.-Col. Wolfenden, J. B. H. Rickaby and C. E. Pooley, K. C.; captain, T. B. Tye; vice captain, A. McLean; secretary treasurer, H. G. Dalby; committee, J. Hart, L. York, W. D. Winsby, T. B. Tye, H. G. Dalby.

Second eleven: Captain, R. Machin, vice captain, F. Nason.

A number of new members were also elected members of the club, including H. Taylor, A. H. Marcon, B. Prior, W. Newcombe, L. Rhodes, A. Pitts, J. Heyland, W. West, W. Todd, C. Daniels, A. Alliott, and J. S. McArthur.

The financial statement for last season showed a balance on hand of $21.08. The prospects for the ensuing season are very bright, with the large number from which to select a team, and it is expected that it will be fully up to that of last season. It was decided at the meeting the Victoria Ladies' Hockey Club should have the use of the grounds every Saturday till 2:45 o'clock, and one afternoon during the week. Any intermediate teams desirous of using the grounds are requested to send in their application to the secretary at once, so as to give the committee an opportunity to arrange the schedule so as not to conflict. Games will be arranged with the Victoria and Vancouver intermediate teams, and also the teams from Duncan and Nanaimo. Ex-Captain Scholefield is expected back during the early part of next month, and will be on hand to take his place on the team.

The first practice will be held this afternoon at Oak Bay, commencing at 3 o'clock. All members of the club are requested to turn out, so that a practice game may be arranged. The attention of the members is called to the fact that during practice the club colors, which are crimson and white, are to be worn.

FOOTBALL.

Meeting Postponed

The meeting of the Victoria District Football League, which was called for Thursday evening last, had to be postponed owing to the small attendance. The meeting will be held on Friday evening next, at which the entries in the different grades must be on hand.

THE RING.

Fight a Draw

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 15.—Mike ("Twin") Sullivan of Boston and Joe Gans of this city boxed fifteen rounds tonight. Referee O'Hara called it a draw, but few in the large audience agreed with him. In the third round Gans seemed to have the best of it at the sound of the gong, but in none of the others. Those most familiar with his work failed to see anything of the Gans of old. As the fight progressed Sullivan seemed more and more able to land as he pleased, and when the gong ended the fifteenth round, Gans was hanging to his opponent, trying desperately to save himself from punishment and from the knockout that seemed not far away. Sullivan showed scarcely a mark; while Gans was badly battered up.

Mrs. J. Meldram and Miss Hettie Meldram left Friday evening for a visit to the Portland fair.

AUTOMOBILE RACES.

Arrangements for Attractive Event at the Driving Park Today.

All arrangements are completed for the automobile races which will be held this afternoon at the Driving Park. All the outside cars have arrived, and some fast races are looked for. All the machines which have arrived from the Sound took part in the parade last evening, and some of them looked very powerful. The races will start at 3 o'clock sharp, and the following is the list of events and judges:

1. Two-mile motor cycle race.
2. One-mile runabout.
3. Two-mile heavy touring cars.
4. One-mile exhibition bicycle, paced by automobile.
5. Pursuit race.
6. One-mile, free for all.
7. Five-mile match race for $500.
8. Half-mile obstacle race.
9. Half-mile high-gear slow race.
10. Two miles, light touring cars.

The judges will be Dr. H. Carter, Steve Jones, L. J. Quagliotti and Capt. Troup; timekeepers, J. Wenger and A. J. Dallain.

WILL ESTABLISH A RIDING GALLERY

Victoria West Merchant Will Install an Attraction to Please the Children.

C. W. Kirk of Victoria West is importing a large steam riding gallery, a modern machine, which is the latest type of the old-time "merry-go-round." This steam gallery will be erected at the Dominion Fair at New Westminster as one of the attractions of "The Sockeye Run," and at the close of the fair it will be brought to Victoria and erected here. The riding gallery will cover a plot of ground 34 feet in diameter. It is 32 feet in diameter, composed of 14 sweeps, run-boards, platforms, etc. There are 24 horses, having a rapid galloping motion, and without iron rods in the way of the rider. There are two rich chariots, which seat four adults or six children, and a continuous seat around the machine just inside the platform, the whole seating capacity accommodating 68 persons. A military band organ, with exposed trumpets, piccolos and flageolets, etc., is played automatically when the gallery is in motion. The engine operating the gallery is of ten horse-power. It is expected that the riding gallery will be in operation in Victoria early in October.

PUBLICITY BUILT SPOKANE.

Vigorous Campaign Will Double Its Population in Few Years.

J. J. Browne, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review who is one of the original members of the publicity and promotion committee of the chamber of commerce, in speaking of the proposed work of the committee in its approaching campaign, expressed the conviction yesterday that property values will experience a marked advance as a result of well directed publicity. He said:

Spokane Needs Publicity

"It appears evident to me that every man, woman and child in the Spokane country today is here as a direct or indirect result of publicity. The native born resident is not an exception, for publicity in one form or another attracted the parents. The publicity may have been individual correspondence, it may have been the advertisement of an enterprising real estate agent, or it may have been a chance press report detailing a prosperous condition in this section of the country. It may have been local or it may have been foreign. The fact remains, publicity brought the people.

"I believe that all that Spokane needs to become a large city is more publicity. The city has sufficient natural and acquired advantages. As they become known the city expands in population and wealth, and this is a process that will continue in a measure with no particular effort other than enterprising individuals put forth in furthering their private interests; but the day has come when progressive communities do not wait for the population to come. They go after it.

"I see no good reason why, with all the forces now at work along this line of effort, a vigorous campaign of publicity should not double the population of Spokane in a very few years. Experience shows that this will in all probability double the value of every piece of real estate in the city. Where there have been instances that appear to the contrary there have been invariably abnormal conditions to affect the ratio. Either the earlier valuations were manifestly inflated beyond all reason or later valuations have been depressed by a general financial panic. Real estate values in Spokane are not inflated today and there are no financial clouds on the horizon of the future."

LYON MACKENZIE'S HOUSE.

At No. 82 Bond street, Toronto, stands the three-storey brick house in which William Lyon Mackenzie lived and died. A marble tablet has been placed therein, with an inscription whic hreads:

"This house was presented to William Lyon Mackenzie by his friends. He lived here from 1859 until his death, on August 28, 1861."

The tablet is the contribution of a few citizens interested in the continuation of the work of marking historical sites, inaugurated by the Canadian Club. It is a matter of comment that the grave of the "Stormy Petrel" of 1837 in the Necropolis, is still without a monument.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Paid-up Capital, $8,700,000. Reserve Fund, $3,500,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition

PORTLAND, ORE.

This Bank having its own branch at Portland, Ore., is able to offer special facilities to visitors to the Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition. Branches at San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, Victoria, Dawson and other points on the Pacific coast.

Money Orders, Drafts and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued payable at any of these places.

VICTORIA BRANCH

GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

Saanich Show is An Excellent One

Annual Fall Fair Quite Up to the Standard of Former Years.

A Splendid List of Attractions Have Been Provided for Today.

Although yesterday was devoted to the placing and judging of exhibits, there was nevertheless a large number of visitors present at the Saanich fall exhibition from Victoria and other points. All agree that this year's show is most creditable in the opinion of many, in point of attractiveness, eclipsing all former efforts.

A particularly excellent feature is the noteworthy display of roots and fruits. A gentleman who visited the show yesterday said on his return that the exhibit of potatoes alone is wirth going miles to see. Everything shown is pronounced exceptionally fine.

Today is the big attraction and a large crowd is expected to be in attendance from Victoria and other points. The task of judging the live stock will be taken up at 9 a. m. This feature is attracting much attention amongst the farmers, as the showing of the animals is very creditable and the competition is keen, there being numerous entries in most classes.

Ample refreshments are provided for all visitors, the catering being in charge of Phil Smith, of Victoria.

A first-class orchestra will furnish music during the afternoon. Special attractions are the punch and judy show and an auction sale of live stock on the grounds.

Messrs. Hicks & Lovick of Victoria have a good exhibit, which includes a pianola and some sewing machines.

Much favorable comment was passed yesterday on the excellent table decoration, the handiwork of Mrs. White-Birch, it surpassing, in the opinion of many, anything seen at the Victoria fair last fall.

To wind up the day a dance will be held at the Sidney pavilion, music being supplied by the Thain-Fawcett orchestra of Victoria.

A splendid train service has been provided. Trains will run during the day at 7:45 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m. and 7:45 p. m. to the dance, returning at 11:45 p. m.

PERSONAL.

J. Barton, Everett; Miss Walker, Seattle; J. E. Brabspear, England; N. F. Tielhunt, Victoria; D. A. J. Steele, St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo.; S. E. Scott and wife, Spokane; Geo. M. Reid and family, Gangeville, Ind.; J. V. Armstrong, Vancouver; Mrs. H. C. Marr, Seattle; G. O. Pooley, Duncans, are registered at the St. Francis hotel.

The many friends of Miss Norma Flumerfelt will be glad to hear that she is very much improved in health, and with her mother and sister have been enjoying a tour through Devonshire and Cornwall, and motoring through Belgium and France.

Registered at the Driard hotel are: D. A. Smith and wife, Vancouver; F. J. Marshall, Vancouver; Hon. R. Harcourt and wife, Dr. W. L. Harcourt, A. W. Harcourt, Brandon, Man.; Dr. G. H. Fluck, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. M. B. King, Cranbrook; C. M. Marpole, wife and child and nurse, R Marpole, R. F. Marpole, T. R. Hamer, R. W. Breen, E. P. Ricketts, Vancouver; Miss Reynolds, England; W. A. Wilson, Regina; R. Bowman, Vancouver; C. Thomas Hall, Enderby; L. S. McPhillips, Vancouver; L. L. Ramsay, T. McG. Carter, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Simmons, Ottawa; Mr. and Miss F. L. Simmons, Ottawa; G. J. Hasslam, Nanaimo; Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Chemainus; S. F. Ells and wife, Chemainus; Mr. and Mrs. R. Gorman, Ottawa.

Registered at the Dominion hotel are: Miss E. M. Hall, England; Geo. A. Gall, Vancouver; Wm. Gosnell, John Myers, Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cross, Regina; Lawrie R. Wilson, St. John, N. B.; Geo. Johnson, Nanaimo; A. E. Green, Vancouver; Mr. McGee and wife, Montreal; E. Bomk and wife, Winnipeg; Alex. Young, Chatham; D. A. G. Macdonald, New Westminster.

Registered at the Vernon hotel are: C. A. Godfrey, Vancouver; Thos. Kiddie, Ladysmith; P. Exanoff, New York; E. Davis, Goldstream; D. H. Silas, Edmonton; J. B. Mathers, Vancouver; D. J. Griswold, Ill.; S. W. Bodley, New Westminster.

Amongst the guests registered at the Driard hotel are the members of a party consisting of the Hon. Richard Harcourt and wife, Dr. W. L. Harcourt and Mr. A. W. Harcourt, of Brandon. Mr. Harcourt is the ex-minister of education for the province of Ontario, and together with his family is paying a brief visit to the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Lewis Hall has returned to the city after spending a fortnight at Pender Island.

V. W. Church, of San Francisco, is in the city visiting relatives.

Fred Humber, son of Luke Humber, is at the Jubilee hospital, suffering from typhoid fever.

J. H. McKay left last night by the City of Puebla for San Francisco, where he will resume his dental studies, after a pleasant vacation at his home, 32 Rae street.

Lieut.-General French has returned from visiting his son at Sooke, and proceeds to Australia by the steamer Aorangi today. He was yesterday a guest of the officers at the Work Point barracks.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures diarrhoea and dysentery in all forms and in all stages. It never fails. For sale by all druggists.

33-KNOT DESTROYERS ORDERED FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

Engineering.

Contracts have now been arranged for the construction of five sea-going destroyers included in the navy programme for the current year, and these vessels will be built, one each by Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft, Limited, Chiswick; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Limited, Elswick; Messrs. Cammell, Laird & Co., Limited, Birkenhead; Messrs. R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Limited, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Messrs. J. S. White & Co., Cowes. These vessels are a great advance upon anything that has yet been done in torpedo-boat destroyers, as the speed guaranteed, under penalty, by the contracting firms is to be 33 knots when the vessels are carrying a load of coal sufficient to give them a radius of action of 3,000 miles at about 10 knots speed. This condition is much more severe than was exacted in the case of the 30-knot torpedo-boats; and, moreover, the scantlings proposed for these high-speed craft will be considerably heavier. It is true that speeds of 32 to 33 knots were attempted by one or two builders in connection with the 1897-98 programme, but the highest realized on trial was 31½ knots. Even then the boats were not required to meet the same stringent conditions as is the case with these new 33-knot craft. The boilers are to be of the Express type, adaptable for using oil fuel, and the propelling machinery in all cases will be of the Parsons turbine type, with arrangements similar to those in the Amethyst where special turbines were fitted for low-speed cruising. The displacements of the boats will average over 800 tons, so that very considerable power will require to be developed to attain the speed. It may be noted that the 30-knot destroyers were from 300 to 360 tons displacements. When the scantlings were increased for what is now known as the "River" class, the displacement was increased from 525 to 550 tons; but the speed was reduced to 25½ knots, under the same fuel capacity conditions as in the new boats. It will therefore be seen that the new vessels will mark a great step in speed, and the contracts carry with them corresponding responsibilities. It is the intention to order later an experimental destroyer, which it is expected will have a speed of 36 knots.

BRIGHT EYES.

Lend an Irresistible Charm to Every Face.

Clear, sparkling eyes make the plainest face beautiful. The eyes cannot be bright if the body is suffering from blood poisoning. Many people suffer from blood poisoning and do not know it, but they show it by their dull eyes, grey or sallow complexion and faded appearance. Constipation poisons the system. Instead of the blood taking up wholesome nourishment in the intestines, it absorbs the poisons which the bowels have not gotten rid of. The blood deposits these poisons wherever it can, which accounts for the dull eyes, pimples and headaches. Ripe fruit is Nature's remedy for constipation. Fruit acts on the bowels and makes them move—acts on the liver and causes more bile to flow, which is the natural purgative, —acts on the kidneys—acts on the skin and clears it and beautifies it. An Ottawa physician has discovered a process for combining the juices of oranges, apples, prunes and figs—and then by forcing into the united juices an additional atom of bitter from the orange peels, a new and very much stronger fruit is produced. The fruit extract is made into tablets, with the addition of tonics, and sold under the name of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets." These little tablets are easy to take, have the gentle fruit action and are a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, headaches, kidney and liver disease and all blood impurities. "Fruit-a-tives" are recommended by able physicians everywhere. For sale at Druggists 50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PROTECTION FROM FOREST FIRES

An Important Statement Made by the Dominion Timber Inspector.

James Leamy, timber inspector for the Dominion government, has this to say about the protection of forests from fires:

I am quite sure that the system I have adopted for preventing the destruction of standing timber by fire is a good one.

In fact, the plan adopted by the department has been copied in its entirety in Washington state. There is under my care a strip of timber 500 miles long by 40 wide, but one-twentieth of the amount to be looked after by the province, but in late years I have saved that timber from serious destruction by fire. It has cost something to do it, but the cost is a trifle compared to the amount of valuable timber saved.

During the summer and up to October I have ten fire wardens engaged continually, and when occasion warrants I have instruction to increase that number indefinitely at my own discretion. This summer I had two hundred men engaged at a cost of about $7,000, but the result was that a great quantity of valuable timber was saved. Our timber was threatened by fires around the boundary. There was great destruction of provincial timber in the Kootenays, I have heard, but the Dominion timber fires were kept down to some comparatively small quantity of good timber at Shushwap lake.

The policy adopted by my department is cheerfully endorsed by mill men interested, while the farmers, the railway and people generally wherever Dominion timber is situated, gladly give me all the moral and practical assistance in their power. At the big forestry convention in Quebec there were three representatives from British Columbia. Mr. Bostock, one of the vice-presidents; Mr. F. W. Jones and Mr. Jardine, of New Westminster.

Mr. Jones, on behalf of the mill interests, stated at this convention, very kindly, I will admit, that provided the fire protection arrangements were as efficient as at present in the Dominion belt in British Columbia, the mills of B. C. would gladly pay their share for even twice the number of men now employed to locate and fight the fires. Mr. Jardine endorsed these remarks. Thus if I were asked I would cheerfully recommend, as I have done already, that the province adopt the same plan as the Dominion in protecting the forests from fires. That is, that it be made a punishable offence for any one to light a fire in the woods at any time without a permit from the department. That sufficient men be employed as a permanent staff during the dry season to watch the entire area where watching is necessary and that when occasion requires that the number of men be increased to a sufficient number to watch for incipient fires and put them out before they get beyond control.

It is simply a question of expense. The plan can be effectively carried out and the expenditure of the necessary sum of money will be a drop in the bucket compared to the extent of valuable timber saved. Timber that is the greatest asset the province has.

The mill men would, I am sure, willingly pay their share of whatever sum was found necessary as looking upon it as a business proposition, it would certainly be to their advantage to do it.

I feel it a duty of every newspaper and every man directly or indirectly interested in timber to urge some such step on the government. It is a duty to the generation who will come after us, who will applaud us if we have done this thing and who will blame us if we allow their rightful heritage to be destroyed by fire.

I have urged the provincial government to take such a step and I will give all the help that lays in my power, to make still more general the good work carried on in this connection by the Dominion government. This applies to the young trees as well as the old. The young trees are growing up on the mountain benches and they are more susceptible to fire than the old ones. The Dominion have made many of these benches forest reserves and the province should do the same. I believe that if the provincial government should take some action which would be effective in preventing the appalling destruction of the province's timber, that they would be applauded by every right thinking man from one end of the province to the other.

And the strictly enforced laws would only be unpopular with those persons greatly in the minority, whose opinions were not worth serious consideration.

VISITED OKANAGAN.

R. M. Palmer Examining Conditions Respecting Transportation of Fruit.

R. M. Palmer, freight rates commissioner and secretary of the bureau of provincial information, was in the city over Sunday, making arrangements for fruit to be sent to the December exhibition of the London Horticultural Society and looking into general conditions as regards transportation of fruit, says the Vernon News. He states that the Okanagan will probably send a very creditable exhibit to the Old Country, and considerably aid the province in the attempt to repeat the triumph won at the last show. The fruit crops this year are very fair, as far as he has seen, and the fact that the Eastern crop and the Oregon plum crop are very light should make good prices and assure a prosperous year for the fruit grower. The policy of the agricultural department in arranging for exhibits of British Columbia fruit at the Manitoba fairs was distinctly a good one, and would have a great influence in opening up and extending the markets in the East. This year the fruit exhibits at Winnipeg and Brandon were better than last year and had attracted a great deal of favorable notice. It is difficult to realize the rapidity with which the new provinces are opening up, and the unlimited markets that they will offer for our fruit is one of our most valuable provincial assets.

SAKHALIN.

Montreal Gazette.

It is curious to recall that it was in connection with the occupation of Sakhalin more than fifty years ago that another Nicholas laid down as a political maxim the since often quoted words that where the Russian flag has once been hoisted it must never be lowered. Since then Russia has had ups and downs, but on the whole she has been a gainer. Russia's striving towards the Pacific has, however, been slower than is generally thought. It was seen long ago that the Urals could not set a bound to the natural expansion of the people. The three hundredth anniversary of Yermak's movement is more than a quarter century past. It was not until 1636 that Russian expansion had reached the Pacific and it was not till the close of the 17th century that the Czars looked upon all Siberia as their own. What they most of all coveted was one of the most southerly maritime provinces in which the Chinese had been in advance of them, and it was long before the opportunity occurred. By a treaty concluded with China towards the end of the 17th century, the province of the Amur had been recognized as belonging to the Chinese. It was not in court circles but among the scientific geographers and explorers that the value of the province to Russia was first perceived. It fell to Nicholas Muravieff to do the bold thing which the government declined to countenance in advance, but which, when done, it did not refuse to sanction. He had been appointed governor of Eastern Siberia in 1847, and he kept silently brooding over the conquest which he knew his master would approve, and which, he was assured, would enhance Russia's power in the Far East. He began by using the waterways of the Amur, and finally he secured the assistance of the captain of a Russian brig then in these waters. This officer's name was Nevelsky, and it was he and Muravieff who appropriated the Amur province for the Czar. Their sovereign was so far from discountenancing the policy of such daring patriots that, in the following year, he authorized Nevelsky to occupy the island of Sakhalin. Nevelsky had already established the navigability of the Strait of Tartary and in the following year he founded a settlement on the island to which he attached his master's name. It was then that Nicholas made the memorable remark that other Russians, big and little, have so often repeated. The Czar was soon engaged in a controversy which was destined to end his days. It was not until three years after his death that the Russians, aided unconsciously by Lord Elgin, won from the Chinese the first of a series of concessions. In 1860 Vladivostock was occupied and in March, 1891, the late Czar Alexander III. authorized the construction of the Siberian railway. On the 12th of May in the same year the Czarewitch (now Nicholas II.) laid the first stone of it. Meanwhile Sakhalin underwent some significant changes, finally becoming a stage in the progress of the Russo-Japanese war and now a name of moment in the Treaty of Peace.

Not Inclined to Buddhism.

New York Evening Post.

After a thousand years of indifference, without having made any serious effort to propagate its doctrines, Buddhism is beginning to show a missionary spirit. In Asia the opinion is prevalent that Europe and America are losing faith in the Christianity which theor missionaries proclaim. It is hardly probable, however, that any considerable precentage of those who have given up Christianity (no matter from what motive) are prepared to adopt the ideas of the Buddha. Asceticism has had, it is true, a potent attraction for an element of mankind, and men are often led psychologically deeper than clear insight and cogent reasoning. But we see no signs in the Occident that men are ready to "seek the path" and to meditate on the evil of existence and the relief of Nirvana. And so far as the law of righteousness is concerned, we fear that if they find darkness in Moses and the prophet they will not be persuaded to turn their eyes toward the light of Asia.

SAVOY THEATRE

R. J. McDONELL, Manager.

Week of September 11, 1905.

FERGUSON & BEESON
WALDSTEIN & DALEY
MUSICAL THOR
MORRIS JONES
MAUD RAYMOND

Admission.....15c. and 25c

DAILY 2.30 to 4.30 **GRAND** DAILY 7.30 to 10.30

Gen. Admission, 10c Res. Seats, 20c
Matinee 10 cents all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON ... . Manager

Week of September 11.
ILLUSTRATED SONG
THE DIERICKS BROS.
EUNICE DRAKE & CO.
MISS MAUD HUGHES
HART, BESSIE & CO.
STEVE JENNINGS
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

VICTORIA THEATRE

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 11.
Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.
H. L. Leavitt presents the Great

McEWEN

Assisted by Florence McEwen, Princess of Illusionists, and Irene Franklin, World's Greatest Lady Cornettist.
Prices—10c., 20c., 30c. Matinee, 10c., 20c.
Seats on sale Friday at Waitt's Music Store, Government Street.

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.
THE GREAT SUCCESS

"Under Southern Skies."

Written by Lottie Blair Parker, author of "Way Down East."
Over Two Million People Have Seen This Play.
Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00. Seats on sale Friday at Waitt's Music Store.

BY ROYAL WARRANT, MILLERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

What is meant by "Protein" in flour?

"Protein" in food is the food element that makes bone, muscle and brain.

Pure flour contains more protein, in most useful form, than any other food—but the flour must be pure.

Bran and shorts are waste—if your flour contains this waste, it is proportionately short in "protein."

Now, if you buy an inferior, poorly milled flour, you are paying for bran and shorts, not "protein," and to that extent you are wasting money.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is milled to make it the purest in the world: therefore it contains most protein, is most nourishing, is most economical to use.

It pays the housewife to insist upon getting "Royal Household" guaranteed flour, instead of taking a poorer flour which the grocer may be interested in selling

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

SPORTSMEN! ATTENTION!

The Open Season for Grouse, Deer and Ducks is now on

If you have any repairs to be made, send them along to us at once. We have special tools for reboring shotgun barrels, and executing any kind of repair work. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPAIRING FIREARMS OUR SPECIALTY.

Complete assortment of Hunting Coats and Vests have just been received.

PICHON & LENFESTY

TELEPHONE 928A. 45 JOHNSON STREET.

Bray's Tally-ho Coach

Seeing Victoria, along the famous Beach Drive to Oak Bay, returning via Rockland Avenue.

TWO TRIPS DAILY—9 A. M. AND 1:30 P. M.

Seats reserved at any hotel or by direct 'phone 182.

ROYAL DISTILLERY WHISKIES

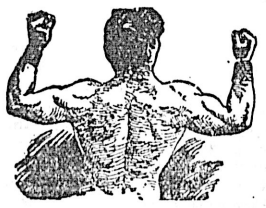
are fast winning their places as Canada's family whiskies. Their perfect purity, and smooth, mellow taste make them especially suited for the sickroom—as a tonic for the weak and a stimulant for the aged.

"Red Wheat" Whisky

is a Royal Distillery brand that physicians warmly recommend for all medicinal uses. It is the only Canadian Whisky, bottled in bond under Government supervision and put up in 32-ounce bottles.

ROYAL DISTILLERY, - Hamilton, Canada

FREE TRIAL FOR NINETY DAYS



Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you at once one of my latest improved High Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU

This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write today for my splendid book and Belt free. Write today.

DR. O. J. MACDONALD, 8 BLEURY STREET MONTREAL.

ST. CHARLES EVAPORATED CREAM

"An Economical Luxury"

May sound like a paradox, but the term accurately fits St. Charles Cream. Milk and cream are a necessity in every household. The pure and delicate flavor of St. Charles Cream makes it a luxury. The low price makes it an economy.

Thoroughly sterilized, it will keep in any climate, and it is the most nourishing and easily digested of foods for the well and the weak, the old and the young.

In using St. Charles Cream, *you take no chances.*

Sold by Best Grocers Everywhere

ST. CHARLES CONDENSING CO., St. Charles, Ill.

Local News.

Information Wanted.—Edward Sheppard, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, last heard of in Victoria, one year ago is sought by his father, John Sheppard, of Harbor Grace.

Craigflower Mission.—Tomorrow the annual harvest thanksgiving service of the Craigflower mission will be held in the Craigflower school house at 3 p.m. The preacher on the occasion will be the Lord Bishop of Columbia.

A Musical Treat.—A musical treat is in store for all those attending the organ recital to be given in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Wednesday evening of next week. A very fine programme has been prepared for the occasion, and no doubt a large number of people will attend. Full particulars are contained in an advertisement in this issue.

The Lucky Number.—Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the drawing for the bicycle took place at Plimley's bicycle store, opposite the post office. Mr. R. F. Dunn, of the Times staff, conducted the drawing, and the holder of ticket No. 1567 will get a fine English bicycle free. As yet it is not known who is the fortunate holder of this ticket.

Sings Famous Song.—On Sunday evening in the Metropolitan church Mr. Gideon Hicks will sing the song, "Tell Mother I'll Be There," founded on the famous telegram forwarded by the late President McKinley to his dying mother—the most wonderful song of the century, having stirred Wales and Scotland as no other piece of music.

Schell-Cowper.—On Thursday evening, the 14th instant, at the Metropolitan parsonage, John E. Schell, engineer of the tug Lorne, and Miss Marie E. Cowper, both of this city, were married by Rev. G. K. B. Adams. After a short trip the happy young couple will commence housekeeping in their pretty home, No. 8 San Juan avenue, where they will be pleased to receive their numerous friends.

Shoal Bay Shooting.—Paul Demar, charged with shooting Thomas Dunbar at Shoal Bay, came up for preliminary hearing before Stipendiary Magistrate Alexander on Thursday at Vancouver, and was remanded till the 21st inst. The remand was granted on the strength of a letter from Dr. Hutton, of the mission ship Columbia, who stated that Dunbar was not sufficiently recovered to come down, but he thought he would be in a week's time.

Election Protest.—From a Dawson exchange just to hand the following paragraph is taken: "John Grant, the petitioner to have the election of Dr. Alfred Thompson as member of parliament declared illegal, was granted conditionally in a decision rendered by Judge Craig time in which to put in more evidence. The court extends Grant the privilege to prove that he (Grant) was a qualified voter at the election in question. Grant is given 30 days to make the proof, and must put up $30 to cover the costs in the matter.

Reception to Rector.—Following the formal induction on Sunday morning of Rev. Thomas W. Gladstone to the rectorship of the Church of Our Lord, a reception will be held on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the schoolroom in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. The wardens desire it to be thoroughly understood that every member of the congregation is expected to be present, whether personally invited or through this agency. Representatives of the Ministerial Association have signified their consent to join hands on this occasion with the more closely identified friends of the guests of the evening. A programme of short addresses, music and refreshments will be followed out.

Rev. W. D. Barber.—The Bishop has heard from Rev. W. D. Barber that he has accepted the assistant chaplaincy at Smyrna, having been instituted by the Anglican Bishop of Gibraltar. His work will be chiefly among the English residents, of whom there are about 250, and sailors. Mr. Barber hopes to enter upon his work next month, and his many friends will be glad to hear that the improvement in his bodily health continues, and the doctors assure him that no work could be better suited to him than this chaplaincy, where he will be freed from the anxieties and cares of a parochial charge like that of St. Saviour's, Victoria West, where he labored so assiduously for more than twelve years.

Mr. Oliver's Order.—Since looking over the Yukon the minister of the interior is of the opinion that those holding concessions must do something toward developing them. He said at Dawson: "What appeals to me most since my arrival in the Klondike is that wherever I go the claims in the hands of the miners and in the hands of the companies which have come by them legitimately by purchase are all being worked extensively and effectively, for the good of themselves and to the great benefit of the country in general. Big plants are everywhere—excepting on the concessions. Only the concessions are failing to work their ground. I am going to see that these concessions get busy right away. All this is going to be changed, and the concessions in the Klondike are not going to be idle when all else is busy."

Oddfellows' Membership.—The report of Robert E. Wright of Allentown, grand sire of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, to the sovereign grand lodge, which will meet in eighty-first annual session in Philadelphia all next week, represents in detail the condition of Oddfellowship throughout the world. It shows there are 14,345 subordinate lodges, 3,171 encampments and 571 cantons of patriarchs militant, with a total membership of 1,716,997. The relief paid during the year by all those branches amounted to $4,633,649. The income of the order last year was $13,638,791, and its resources are $37,645,071.

Sad Dilemma.—According to an Oakland despatch, George Maxwell, a son of the late member for Vancouver in the House of Commons, is there in a sad dilemma. He arrived from Australia on the steamer Sierra last Monday, but owing to showing symptoms of disease was not allowed to land. He was provided with a ticket to take him home to Vancouver, but the steamship companies will not give him passage, fearing that he will not be allowed to land there. As he can neither land in an American port, nor return to Australia, his position is a most unhappy one. His mother is waiting anxiously for some tidings from him personally, as she is quite at a loss what to do in the meantime. Young Maxwell was formerly a junior clerk in the Vancouver customs, having been appointed soon after his father's death.

Famous Painting.—In a few days Victorians will have an opportunity of seeing one of the most famous paintings in the world. The picture referred to is Holman Hunt's "Light of the World," the original of that sweet engraving of Christ with a lantern in his hand knocking at the door, which is to be seen on the frontispiece of so many Testaments. The picture is the property of the right Hon. Charles Booth, a well-known London philanthropist, who is sending it abroad to be exhibited in the principal cities of Canada and Australia. The painting is in charge of Mr. Percy Fennell, a genial young man and an employee of the Fine Art Society of London. Mr. Booth's motive in sending the picture abroad is purely patriotic and to inspire a love of the fine arts. The nominal prices charged do not nearly cover the traveling expenses of Mr. Fennell and his secretary-treasurer, Miss Wilkes, but the loss can be well sustained by Mr. Booth.

EUGENE FIELD'S PRACTICAL JOKE.

By Troy Allison, in Smith's Magazine.

This story of the late Eugene Field, told by a member of his family, has probably never gotten into print. The irresistible humor that appears in Mr. Field's poems was part of the man himself, and, unlike the average literary humorist, he did not go through life with the gravity of a dyspeptic theological student, but was exceedingly fond of a practical joke.

Once at a small dinner party, given by Mrs. A——, in honor of Mr. Field, the guests noticed, with admiration, an unusually fine set of small wineglasses on the sideboard. The servant was requested to bring the tray containing the glasses to the table, the guests wishing the pleasure of examining their dainty and unusual style.

After dinner, when the men joined the ladies in the drawing-room, Mr. Field came in last, his face wreathed with smiles, and bearing the tray of glasses.

Not only the guests, but the hostess, looked up in surprise as he began a graceful little speech, presenting each with a glass as a souvenir of the occasion, through the courtesy of their hostess.

They beamed with gratified surprise, and the poor lady of the house accepted their pleased thanks with a rather artificial and stiff smile, combined with inward sinking of heart at this unexpected number on the programme.

After enjoying her confusion for a while, Mr. Field confessed that it was his joke, and gathered the glasses on the tray preparatory to returning them to the dining-room.

Just as he disappeared through the doorway, his foot caught in the portiere, and there came the sound of a fall and of crashing glass.

The people looked at each other, sorry for their hostess' loss, and so sorry for poor Mr. Field that his joke had ended so disastrously.

Mrs. A—— heaved two regretful sighs, one for her lost glasses, the other for the fact that it would have been better to have used them as souvenirs, after all. Then she moved graciously forward to meet Mr. Field, who came in with an expression of woe, mopping hi high forehead in great perturbation.

She assured him that it was of no consequence whatever, and that she hoped he would not allow himself a moment's worry over the affair.

He sank limply into a chair, a picture of dejection.

The guests with one accord, and with the customary American tendency to "see the place where something happened," moved toward the doorway.

Then there came shrieks of laughter. Scattered over the floor were bits of common kitchen crockery that had been prepared for the occasion, and a grinning servant was standing holding the rare glasses safe and sound, having taken them from the humorist according to a plan previously arranged between them.

A Helping Hand To Women

There is help for every woman who suffers from headache, faintness, depression, backache and other ailments during those times when Nature makes a heavy demand on her strength and vitality. Every woman should take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

to help her through these trying periods and to keep the system in a normal and healthy condition. The girl just entering womanhood, and those of maturer years, find equal benefit from Beecham's Pills. Taken at the first sign of derangement, they give prompt assistance. Read the special directions for women with every box.

Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes 25 cents.

MR. BRYCE AND GERMANY.

Dr. Th. Barth, of Berlin, editor of the periodical Die Nation, has asked Mr. Bryce, M. P., for his views with regard to public opinion in England on the subject of Germany. The right hon. gentleman's reply to the editor is published in Die Nation, and is as follows:

1. In reply to your letter, permit me to say that your surmise is fully correct—namely, that in England no serious politician has ever thought of contesting the indubitable right of a sovereign state, like that of Germany, to the creation of any military or naval armaments, which it considers necessary. You are also right on the point that the good relations between England and Germany are never in question or could never come into question by a pretension having for its aim to prescribe limits to the extension of the German fleet of war. Such a presumption has altogether no place in the head of any normal Englishman.

2. As regards your second question, I myself do not, indeed, read the National Review, and do not, therefore, know what it has said about the relations between Germany and England. But if its statements should have made on German readers an impression that there exists among sensible Englishmen any wish to come into conflict with Germany, there must either be a misunderstanding with the readers or a false reproduction of England's public opinion, for there cannot be any question of such a wish.

3. It completely tallies with facts, that the Liberal party stands today firmly upon the ground which it has occupied during the last 60 years — namely, on the ground of free trade, peace, and good will among the nations; that the Liberal party has the wish to apply that policy to Germany in like manner as to other peoples, and that the idea of using force as a means for meeting commercial competition is completely foreign to British Liberalism. But I go further. I believe that such an idea is also foreign to the great majority of thoughtful Conservatives in England. This is no party question. As far as I see, there exists no responsible statesman, no considerable section of thinking men, who does not deplore the campaign of mutual incitement which is being carried on by some English and some German organs of the press, nobody who does not regard a rupture of the amicable relations as a frightful misfortune for both countries. Some newspapers may even talk nonsense, but it is difficult for me to suppose how anybody in Germany can seriously believe England capable of those schemes which are, in some quarters, attributed to her. I have communicated your questions to some of my colleagues in the last Liberal Ministry, including Lord Spencer and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. What I have written to you above corresponds in its contents also with their opinion, although for the wording I am alone responsible.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

McEwen, magician and hypnotist, will give his closing performances today, a matinee in the afternoon and another performance in the evening. Today a class of ladies will be invited upon the stage for the hypnotic tests. Last night another capital entertainment was given before a large audience, one of the largest of the week. A good programme of legerdemain was followed by some pleasing illusions; and then came the laughable hypnotic tests. Ten young men forgot their names, laughed at a suggested funny story, played as a minstrel company, played an exciting game of billiards, and so forth, each one contributing to the merriment. The antics of the subjects under the control of Professor McEwen kept the large audience in constant laughter. Tonight some tests will be made wherein men who are deaf or otherwise afflicted will be treated by the hypnotist.

"Under Southern Skies"

"Under Southern Skies," which will be presented at the Victoria theatre on Monday night, is one of the series of plays by Lottie Blair Parker, which portray life in different sections of our country. The first, depicting New England life, was called "Way Down East." The second one, "Under Southern Skies," was first copyrighted as "Way Down South." It was produced in London at Messrs. Gatti & Froman's theatre, on October 29, 1901, under the caption, "Way Down South, or Under Southern Skies." In this country, although known under both titles, "Under Southern Skies" has finally come to be used exclusively, as sub-titles are not so much in favor as a single name. "Under Southern Skies" now stands without a rival as a picture of Southern life. Mrs. Parker is thoroughly familiar with Southern people, their customs and manner of thought, and some of her closest friends have been Southerners.

"Under Southern Skies" is full of life, light and gayety, and fills the audience with the spirit of youth and romance. The great beauty of the scenic settings, the dainty costuming, the many amusing and diverting characters and incidents, the absorbing love story, and the Hallowe'en celebration and pumpkin dance, all go to make "Under Southern Skies" one of the most delightful and satisfying entertainments now before the public. The company is very large, numbering in all twenty-three acting people, the unusual number of eleven ladies appearing in good parts.

"The Girl From Kay's"

"The Girl from Kays," a musical comedy, which was booked for presentation at the Victoria theatre on the 25th, following "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," has been cancelled. This action was taken by Mr. John Cort of Seattle, representing Klaw and Erlanger, when the local management notified him of the coming of the Irish Guards' band at the drill hall on the 25th and 26th. This is the second musical piece that Victoria will lose, the "chaperons," which played in both Seattle and Vancouver, not having been booked for Victoria.

The Grand

Two matinees today, beginning at 2:30, at which only five cents will be charged for children, and three performances tonight, beginning at 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30, will bring this week's excellent programme to a close. The bill ranks among the best that have been seen at the Grand, and includes the Dierick Bros. trio, famous athletes; Eunice Clarke, Drake & Co.; Hart, Bessie & Co.; Steve Jennings, "The Man with the Cane"; Miss Maud Hughes, and a fine line of moving pictures illustrating scenes from the Arabian Nights.

DISTRACTED WITH EARACHE.

Think of it—earache at night, and no remedy at hand. Never be without Polson's Nerviline—then you're safe. It cures earache, toothache, neuralgia, and all nerve pains.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

September.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time.	Ht.	Time	Ht	Time.	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	3:23	7.9	10:10	2.4	16:37	7.5	22:31	4.2
2	4:27	7.4	10:52	3.1	17.10	7.7	23:34	3.6
3	5:39	7.0	11:38	3.9	17:45	7.8	.....	
4	0:42	3.1	7:10	6.6	12:30	4.8	18:23	7.9
5	1:50	2.7	8:59	6.4	13:26	5.6	19:04	7.9
6	2:55	2.3	11:35	6.5	14:25	6.2	19:48	7.8
7	3:56	2.0	13:10	6.8	15:33	6.7	20:39	7.7
8	4:54	1.9	14:18	7.1	17:03	6.8	21:03	7.5
9	5:47	1.9	14:53	7.3	17:03	6.7	22:45	7.3
10	6:36	2.0	15:14	7.2	19:15	6.3	23:56	7.2
11	7:21	2.2	15:20	7.1	20:00	5.9	.....	
12	0:57	7.1	8:02	2.5	15:13	7.0	20:40	5.3
13	1:51	7.0	8:40	2.9	15:16	7.1	21:17	4.8
4	2:43	6.9	9:16	3.3	15:30	7.1	21:52	4.4
15	3:35	6.8	9:51	3.8	15:52	7.2	22:29	4.1
6	4:29	6.6	10:26	4.3	16:18	7.3	23:11	3.8
7	5:28	6.4	11:02	4.9	16:44	7.2	23:57	3.5
8	6:36	6.3	11:39	5.4	17:09	7.1	.....	
9	0:48	3.4	8:00	6.2	12:15	5.9	17:32	7.1
0	1:42	3.2	.....		.....		71:50	7.1
1	2:39	3.0	.....		.....		18:10	7.2
2	3:34	2.8	.....		.....		18:45	7.2
3	4:27	2.7	.....		.....		19:55	7.1
4	5:18	2.5	14:40	6.8	17:42	6.5	21:57	7.1
5	6:07	2.4	13:40	6.8	18:28	6.0	23:24	7.2
6	6:53	2.4	13:42	7.0	19:13	5.3	.....	
7	0:35	7.4	7:36	2.5	14:02	7.3	19:58	4.6
28	1:42	7.5	8:18	2.8	14:30	7.5	20:44	3.8
29	2:45	7.6	9:00	3.3	15:00	7.8	21:32	3.0
30	3:48	7.5	9:43	3.9	15:31	8.0	22:22	2.4

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

HAD AN AWFUL TIME.

But Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy Cured Him.

It is with pleasure that I give you this unsolicited testimonial. About a year ago when I had a severe case of measles I got caught out in a hard rain and the measles settled in my stomach and bowels. I had an awful time and had it not been for the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I could not have possibly lived but a few hours longer, but thanks to this remedy I am now strong and well. I have written the above through simple gratitude and I shall always speak a good word for this remedy.—Sam H. Gwin, traveling salesman for Concord [illegible] This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, September 14—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure has again decreased on the coast owing to the passage of an ocean storm area over the northern portion of the province, and rain is still falling at Port Simpson. In the Northwest the pressure is low and the weather mostly fair, with seasonable temperatures.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	49	60
Vancouver	44	63
New Westminster	43	62
Kamloops	44	64
Barkerville	30	50
Port Simpson	48	56
Atlin	40	52
Dawson, Y. T.	30	48
Calgary, Alta.	28	56
Winnipeg, Man.	48	66
Portland, Ore.	6	68
San Francisco, Cal.	5	62

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Saturday:

Victoria and vicinity: Variable winds, chiefly southerly; unsettled and cool, with showers today or Sunday.

Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds; chiefly cloudy and threatening with showers today or Sunday.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	49	Mean	54
Noon	57	Highest	60
5 p.m.	57	Lowest	48

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... Calm.
Noon ..... 4 miles south.
5 p.m. ..... 16 miles south.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—10 hours 12 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.012
Corrected 30.031

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.58

WEEKLY WEATHER SYNOPSIS.

Victoria Meteorological Office,
September 6 to 12, 1905.

The week opened on the 6th with fair weather over the North Pacific slope, but by nightfall a moderate disturbance made its appearance off the Vancouver Island and Washington coasts, which on the two succeeding days caused a southeasterly gale on the outside waters. Very heavy rain fell on the Straits, Vancouver Island, and the Mainland, Victoria recording on the 7th 1.66 inches in 24 hours; New Westminster on the 8th, 2.24 inches, and Vancouver on the same date a torrential fall of 2.70 inches; at Kamloops too the fall was unusually heavy. A brief interval of fairer weather succeeded the rain, and the last three days were brighter, though at the close of the week indications appeared of another approaching ocean disturbance. Port Simpson has been unusually free from rain, only .04 inch being recorded; at Atlin only a trace of rain occurred, and at Dawson, in the Yukon, the fall was only .52 inch.

At Victoria 28 hours of bright sunshine were registered, three days being completely clouded. Temperatures have been only moderate during the day, the hottest day being on the 11th. Light frosts occurred at Barkerville, Atlin and Dawson, and winds have been chiefly light. In the Pacific states a good deal of rain has fallen; several thunderstorms occurred and frosts in various localities. Bush fires in the province appear to have been extinguished, though in the adjoining states some are still reported. A good deal of fog occurred on the waters and places adjacent, and navigation was somewhat hindered. In the Northwest the weather during the week has been remarkably fair, very little rain fell, and that at scattered points. Day temperatures reached 78 on the 10th, and light to killing frosts occurred at nights.

Victoria—Highest temperature 67.4 on the 10th; lowest 45.2 on the 6th; rainfall 2.03 inches; bright sunshine 28 hours.

Vancouver—Highest temperature 71 on the 11th and 12th; lowest 43 on the 6th; rain 4.26 inches.

New Westminster—Highest 72 on the 11th; lowest 48 on the 6th and 11th; rain 3.94 inches.

Kamloops—Highest 72 on the 10th and 11th; lowest 44 on the 6th; rainfall 1.08 inches.

Barkerville—Highest temperature 66 on the 11th; lowest 28 on the 6th; rain 0.36 inch.

Port Simpson—Highest temperature 64 on the 7th, 11th; lowest 42 on the 6th and 12th; rain 0.04 inch.

Dawson—Highest temperature 54 on the 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th; lowest 32 on the 10th; rain 0.52 inch.

Atlin—Highest temperature 60 on the 8th; lowest 30 on the 7th; rain, trace.

IT GROWS ALL THE TIME.

Both in popularity and sale—that's the result of true merit which has made "Catarrhozone" the largest selling catarrh remedy on earth. Good also for Bronchitis, Asthma and throat troubles. Don't fail to use "Catarrhozone."

The question that concerns the economical housewife is where "household necessities may be purchased to best advantage," which may be easily solved by perusing the West End Grocery Co.'s ad. on the bottom of page 5 of this paper.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Sept. 15.—The money market situation reasserted its influence on stocks today and checked the efforts by professional operators to light prices. The influence of the money situation was due more to the prospect of a poor bank statement than to any actual operations in the loan market, although the four per cent. rate on call, the maximum for the season thus far, served as an admonition of the actual scarcity of funds. Some of the news developments were of a character that would have been regarded as important at another time, but were overshadowed almost entirely by the money question. The fight for control of the Wabash system caused a sharp advance in the securities of that company, but hostile demonstration amongst railroad owners and capitalists are not relished by stock market operators, and the effect of the news on the general list became rather depressed than otherwise. The passing of control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton system to J. P. Morgan & Co., it is believed, will have the effect of harmonizing the various claims. Estimates of the week's currency movement differed only in amount in fixing the loss to the banks by the subtreasury absorption of funds. This had reached $6,270,000 up to Thursday. In any event the decline in cash runs far above the total surplus, as it appeared in last week's statement. Another heavy loan contraction must be shown by the banks, therefore, in order to prevent the wiping out of the surplus. There has been no evidence of a withdrawal of credits from the stock market during the week. Confidence is felt, nevertheless, that the process of shifting of loans from banks to trust companies has been continued in sufficient volume to effect the necessary showing of loan reduction by the banks and the conversion of their reserves within the legal limit. Nothing developed from yesterday's rumors of further large gold engagements for import. The volume of sales underwent considerable shrinkage for the day, and the dullness was progressive up to the close. The day's changes are mostly unimportant. Bonds were irregular; total sales par value, $2,910,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Closing Prices

New York, Sept. 15.—Amal Copper 81¾; Am Loco 50⅞; pfd 113½; Am Sugar 139; Am Smelting 123¼; Am Car Fdy 35¾; Anaconda 115; Atchison 90¼; pfd 105; B & O 112¾; Can Pac 167¾; C & O 56⅞; C M & Ste P 178⅝; Colo Sou 28⅛; C F & I 43¾; D R G 35½; Duluth S S & Atl pfd 34½; Kas & Tex 34¾; L & N 148½; Mo Pac 107⅝; M St P & S St M 141¼; pfd 167¼; Metropolitan Trac 127¼; N Y C & H 148¾; Erie 51¼; 1st pfd 82⅝; N Y O & W 54¾; Nor & West 86¼; Penna 143¼; Pressed Steel 44¾; Gas 103¾; Phila & Reading 118⅞; pfd 94½; Rock Island Certs 33¾; Sou Ry 35¾; pfd 100½; Sou Pac 68; Mackay 41⅛; pfd 73¼ to 74; C P R in London 172¼.

Money Markets

London, Sept. 15.—4 p. m.: Consols for money 89 11-16; for account 88 13-16.

New York, Sept. 15.—Close: Prime mercantile paper 4½ and 4 per cent. Sterling exchange $4.85.03 to .85.10 for demand, and at $4.82.35 to .40 for sixty day bills. Posted rates $4.84½ and $4.84 to .86½. Commercial bills $4.81¼. Bar silver 62½. Mexican dollars 47¼. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

Metal Markets

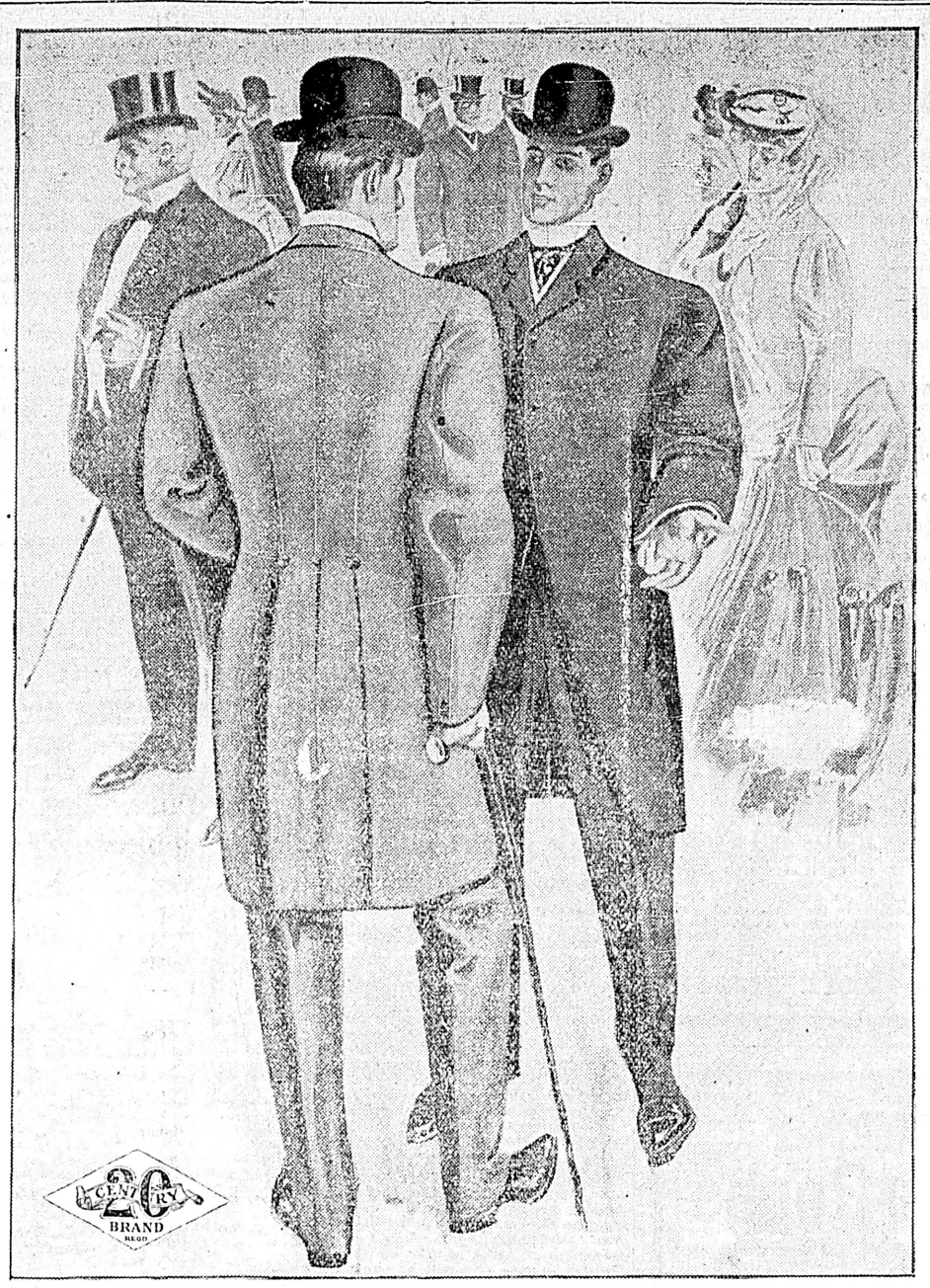
London, Sept. 15.—Lead £13 17s. 6d.
New York, Sept. 15.—Lead $4.85.

Bradstreet's Report

New York, Sept. 15.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Wholesale trade in Canada is active and retail business is picking up, although agricultural operations still engross the country districts. About ninety per cent. of the Northwest wheat crop was cut before the frost and the bulk of it will grade No. 1 or No. 2. The other crop returns are favorable. Business is active and a large fall and winter trade are in sight. Dairy products are still in active demand for export, though prices are easy. Wool, hides and other country products, except hogs, are high in price. Montreal reports heavy dry goods, millinery and fancy goods are active. Wholesale groceries and hardware are in active demand. Farmers are still busy, but country retail trade and collections are better. Canadian railroads are buying large amounts of supplies. Toronto reports groceries good, hardware active and hosiery more in demand. Country collections are still only fair. Retailers in the Northwest expect a large trade and are ordering freely. Building is active at Winnipeg and other interior cities. Vancouver and Victoria report the largest amount of money in circulation ever recorded and times are good. Lumbering and mining are especially active. Failures for the week number 32, against 25 last week and 29 this week a year ago.

HELPLESS WITH SALT RHEUM

"For many months my wife was unable to serve herself with her hands because of salt rheum. Dr. Chase's Ointment has entirely cured her and we strongly recommend it to any who suffer from similar ailments, believing that it has no equal."—Mr. Luger Duguay, Pigeon Hill, Missisquoi, Co., Que. n22



Fall Suits and Overcoats

IN a few weeks you will be called upon to choose your Fall suit and overcoat. Perhaps you are wedded to custom-made garments. There are all kinds of custom-made clothes, good, bad and indifferent, but there is only one brand of men's fine-tailored garments ready-to-wear—the

20th Century Brand

Buy a suit or overcoat and compare it with the best custom-made clothes you have ever worn. Styles right and tailored perfectly.

AGENTS IN NEARLY EVERY CITY AND TOWN IN CANADA.

Tailored by

The Lowndes Company, Limited

TORONTO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—On Friday, 15th, lady's hunting case gold watch, between Princess Victoria wharf and Dallas road, on Menzies street. Reward if returned to 304 Dallas road. s16

WANTED—A lady seeks position as companion daily; well educated, musical. Box 204 Colonist. s16

FOR SALE—12 imported Shropshire rams, Berkshire pigs, pairs not akin; reasonable prices; 2 young Guernsey bulls. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan. s16

FOR SALE—$850 buys a five storey and half 6 room house, on Elizabeth street; bath and sewer connection; $250 cash, balance on time. Apply Box 203 Colonist office. s16

FOUND—Gold star brooch set with pearls. Apply this office. s16

WANTED—At once, 7 room house in good locality; all modern conveniences. Give full particulars. Box 202 this office. s16

SHEET METAL WORKER WANTED—Steady work. Apply 131 Hastings street, W., Vancouver, B. C. s16

WANTED—Position by widow; is good cook; as housekeeper or any other honorable work. Box 190 Colonist. s16

ENAMELED BATHTUBS

E. F. GEIGER, 108 Douglas St. Tel 226.

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES

E. F. GEIGER, 108 Douglas St. Tel 226.

PLUMBING AND HEATING

E. F. GEIGER, 108 Douglas St. Tel 226.

WATER FILTERS

E. F. GEIGER, 108 Douglas St. Tel 226.

Grant & Conyers

No. 2 View St., Opposite Main Entrance to Driard Hotel.

CHARMING COTTAGE—5 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, sewer, electric light; five minutes from parliament buildings; in A1 condition. A snap at $1,450.

TWO LOTS in East End, a stone's throw from Fort street car line, for $275.

GOOD SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE—Splendidly situated within two minutes' of High school; bath, sewer, hot and cold water; good lot, with fruit trees. Big bargain at $2,300.

LOT on Queen's avenue, with sewer and water laid on, for $350.

NEW MODERN RESIDENCE—Centrally located in the East End; cement walks, stone foundation, six rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric light; corner lot. Only $2,400.

BEST BUILDING SITES in the East End at the present time, from $250 up.

GOOD LOT and two fine cottages in Victoria West. Only $1,700.

GOOD LOT and modern bungalow; 6 rooms, bath, sewer, basement, stone foundation, electric light, large hall, fine mantels, all new and in good order; only ten minutes' walk from Government street. Price on application at this office.

GOOD LOT with two fine 6 roomed houses, close to Beacon Hill park, given away for $1,500.

TWO ACRES OF GROUND and handsome seven roomed house and stables, one of the finest locations in the East End. We are offering this at a bargain. Price and particulars on application at this office.

ONE ACRE beautiful orchard and garden, with good seven roomed cottage, on car line in East End. This is being offered at an exceptionally low figure. Call and get particulars and price at our office.

GOOD CORNER LOT and four roomed cottage, two minutes' from Gorge car line. $650.

HANDSOME COTTAGE in Work Estate; 8 rooms, bath, sewer, hot and cold water, electric light, good lot, first class location. $2,200.

SPLENDID RANCHE—240 acres, 60 acres under cultivation; fine house, and stock, farm implements and machinery. This is the best opportunity for getting a first class ranche in running order offering today. Call and get price and particulars.

IT WILL PAY YOU to call and get our lists of residences and lots. We have the best buys in the city at the present time.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates of Interest

NOTICE.

Tenders for Timber Limits.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 11th October, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated in the vicinity of Knights Inlet, known as Lots 347a and 348a, Group 1, New Westminster District, containing in the aggregate 2,220 acres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($560.00), and the amount of bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $2,000.00, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 12th September, 1905.

WAGHORN, GWYNN & Co.

STOCK BROKERS

Vancouver

Buy and sell on commission stocks and bonds on Toronto, Montreal, New York, and London Exchanges. 519 HASTINGS STREET. Tel. 1705.

Choice Residential Bungalow

on St. Charles Street

With either 1 acre or 1½ acres of land. The Bungalow is very well built, and the grounds picturesquely laid out and planted with fruit trees, etc. The house commands a good view of the Straits.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET, VICTORIA

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes.

AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,

527-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:

TORONTO, ONT. PETERBORO.

North Saanich

FOR SALE—The well known farm of "Coorheen," at North Saanich, about 20 miles from Victoria, the property of Mrs. le Poer-Trench, consisting of 325 acres (more or less), of which about 100 are under cultivation. The location of this property is unique with its attractive grounds and charming natural surroundings, commanding as it does an exceptionally fine panoramic view, with the distant Cowichan hills in the background. It has a frontage of nearly a mile on the salt water; there is an excellent orchard, and the barns and outbuildings are in good order. For further particulars apply to

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

WILKIN'S CELEBRATED

Steel Wire Ropes

For Mining, Logging and Engineering purposes. Large stocks on hand for immediate delivery.

Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd. Agents,

Sole Agents for British Columbia.

VICTORIA. VANCOUVER.

WHAT WE OFFER YOU

IF YOU WANT FRESH EGGS

We give you a 50c. package of our Egg Producer for 25c. with every sack bought of "SYLVESTER'S EXCELSIOR MEAL." This meal is specially prepared for poultry, having all the chemicals necessary to produce an egg.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

Minister Militia Here on Tuesday

Sir Frederick Borden Is Due and Is Accompanied by General Lake.

Confer With Local Authorities and Inspect the Works at Esquimalt.

It is officially announced that Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, will reach this city on Tuesday next and remain until Friday. The minister is accompanied by General Lake, Chief Justice Weatherbe of Nova Scotia, Mrs. Lake, the minister's two daughters, and his secretary.

While in the city the works at Esquimalt will be inspected, and the minister is anxious to confer with the military authorities here on any questions which may be deemed wise to take up.

Sir Frederick was interviewed at Winnipeg the other day by a reporter of the Telegram. Coming to the object of his present visit to the West, he said he was accompanied by General Lake, the imperial officer who is chief of the general staff in Canada, and the first military member of the militia council at Ottawa. "I have brought him with me," said Sir Frederick, "to inspect the military depots of the permanent force, and also to look over the grounds on which and places at which it may be necessary later on to establish other depots of the permanent forces; also to inspect the militia units or corps of the active militia at various points in the province of Manitoba and the Territories, now provinces, and British Columbia."

Sir Frederick said he would stop over at Brandon in the same way as in Winnipeg. Of course, there was no permanent force there. Then he would travel with his party to the Rockies and on the divide to British Columbia, where they would examine Esquimalt, which in the near future would be handed over to Canada by the home authorities.

Esquimalt and Halifax

"We shall make it a teaching depot for the purpose of educating the active militia in the surrounding neighborhood. It will do garrison and any other duty that may be prescribed. We were about to establish in the province of British Columbia a depot, and when the policy of handing over Halifax and Esquimalt to us was suggested, it worked into our hands, you may say that far, that we were going to do that anyhow, and were paying half the expense, so might as well pay the whole cost and use the depot for our own teaching purposes. The same thing applies to Halifax. There was no permanent force there, and now we shall be able to use it for our own purposes. In addition to that, we are carrying out the requirements of the imperial authorities as to reserve it as a great naval station. This relieves the British taxpayers with regard to both these stations. I think that a tangible way of showing our willingness to relieve, at any rate, the British taxpayers so far as expenditure on Canadian soil is concerned. It is a pretty big step.

Military Training in School

Pausing for a moment, Sir Frederick remarked: "One of the things I am trying to do is to interest the provincial departments of education in the question of educating the children and young people in the schools. One part of the scheme has been criticized, and I was made to say, according to some of my critics, that I favored conscription. That is absolutely false. If anyone will take the trouble to read the statement that I made, they will see this is the case. I did say I thought we might ask the local provincial authorities to cooperate with us, and we would help them to train the children or the young people in physical military drill, and teach the older scholars rifle shooting. We would co-operate in the way of providing instructors and arms and everything we could. Education, as you know," said Sir Frederick, with a smile, "is under the control of the provinces, with certain exceptions we have heard a good deal about and which I need not refer to. We propose to ask the co-operation of the schools, and I have addressed a letter to Hon. Colin Campbell and all the ministers of education and governments in the Dominion, and sent them a copy of a memorandum from the military members of the militia council. I expect to meet Mr. Campbell tomorrow. I have had a very polite letter from him on the matter, and he quite reciprocates, with certain limitations, the views I have expressed.

Every Man a Soldier

"I have no doubt we shall be able, from the extreme East to the West, to arrange a programme which will be adopted by all the provinces with respect to this important matter, and by which I expect to relieve the Dominion of a very considerable burden. To put it in another way, which is perhaps better, it will give the Dominion the benefit of the education and training during their earlier years of all the children in Canada, in the event of trouble occurring, as a result of which a large military force might be required. If this plan is carried out, every young man of 18 years will have some rudimentary knowledge of drill and of the use of the rifle without taking away men from the active work, I might say, of the country—that is, without drawing away from the work of developing the country any of its source of labor. When a man is engaged in any special line of work, such as in a factory, to engage his time in military training or work means loss of time to him and loss to the country; but if you can get that education completed by or before the age of 18 years, when a young man entered upon his life work, you see what an immense advantage it is to him, as nothing is then withdrawn from the productive labor of the country."

Baptist Congress.—Alfred Huggett, a member of the school board, will give a lecture tomorrow evening at Emmanuel Baptist church on "The Old World Baptist Congress," which met a few months since in London, England, and which Mr. Huggett had the privilege of attending. Mr. Huggett is a vigorous, thoughtful and forceful speaker, so a feast of good things is expected. The hymns of the evening will be those sung at the congress. It will be remembered that the congress bears the distinction of being the greatest gathering of Christians the world has ever seen. All are welcome to the service on Sunday evening.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT is the salt of satisfaction for all table and household uses. Absolutely pure, never cakes.

A STRONG ENDORSEMENT FOR THE "NEW ART BELL" PIANOS.

From the Conductor of Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, Teacher of Piano Playing at the Conservatory of Music, Moulton Ladies' College, St. Margaret's College, etc.

"A critical examination of the many details which enter into the manufacture of first-class instruments has convinced me of the superior character of the Bell piano.

"The touch, tone and general finish of the pianos of your firm combine to make the Bell piano an instrument of which the manufacturers may well feel proud.

"(Signed) A. S. VOGT."

If all piano purchasers would give the "New Art" Bell pianos a "critical examination," throw prejudice—which is only a robber—to the winds, and use their own judgment, there would be more music and better music in the homes. They would have only "New Art" Bell pianos.

It has only been for a few months that people in Victoria have had the opportunity of seeing a complete stock which is large and choice, of these superb instruments, which are built on modern lines. Prices as low as $365. Sold on easy terms. Warerooms, 74 Fort street. Montelius' Piano House. Manufacturers' agents for all British Columbia and Yukon.

Six Sealers For Cape Horn

Victorians Purchase Schooners for Sealing Industry off South America.

Acapulco and Skins Libeled by Crew—Admiralty Marshal in Charge.

The sealing schooner Edith R. Balcom has sailed from Halifax in charge of Capt. Reuben Balcom (who brought the steam whaler Orion from Christiania to Victoria), bound to the sealing grounds off Cape Horn and the Falkland Islands, and it is probable a cruise will also be made to the South Shetlands, far to the south of Cape Horn and twelve degrees further south than the Falkland Islands.

Six sealers in which Victoria sealing men are interested will go from Halifax this season for the Cape Horn sealing grounds. One is a new vessel, the schooner Baden-Powell, which was purchased some days ago in Lunenburg. She is now en route to Halifax, where she will be overhauled and outfitted for a sealing voyage to the Antarctic.

It is reported, too, that William Munsie of this city will purchase a new schooner to replace the Florence M. Munsie, which went ashore on the South America coast when en route to Victoria to be added to the Behring Sea fleet. Capt. LeBlanc, who was in charge of the schooner Enterprise, which Capt. Clark sent from Victoria to hunt off the Southern continent, has left that vessel and is waiting to take command of the schooner to be purchased by Mr. Munsie, another captain being sent from Victoria to take charge of the Enterprise. The E. B. Marvin, which was sent by the Victoria Sealing Company to join the Cape Horn fleet, is in charge of Capt. Wentworth Baker, a Victorian; and Capt. Anderson of Victoria is to take charge of the schooner Baden-Powell, while Capt. Robbins of Victoria will have command of the schooner Beatrice L. Corkum. It is probable that at the close of the season off Cape Horn the Beatrice L. Corkum will be sent to Victoria.

WILL BUY STEAMER.

Pacific Coast Co. Negotiating for Vessel to Replace Seized Montara.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company, whose steamer Montara was seized by the Japanese at Nicolaievsk when Admiral Kataoka's fleet visited the Kamchatkan coast, is negotiating for the purchase of a steamer to replace the seized craft. The vessel under consideration is now in Eastern waters, and although its purchase has not yet been effected, the company has an option on the vessel. The deal is expected to be completed within a few days and the vessel will be brought from the Atlantic coast to Seattle.

WHALES PLENTIFUL.

Capt. Butler Sees Many Off Entrance to Straits—Whaling Redivivus.

According to Capt. Butler of the tug Lorne, he has never seen whales so plentiful as at present off the entrance to the Straits, and he thinks there will be no difficulty in the way of the steam whaler Orion in making a catch whenever she leaves the station. When off the Cape with the tug Lorne he has recently been obliged to often alter his course to prevent colliding with whales. Capt. Balcom returned by the Queen City to the station, which is being put in condition to handle from three to four whales a day.

A revival of the whaling industry has taken place during the past ten years, after a steady decline during the previous forty years. New Bedford remains the headquarters of the American whalers, and there are no less than 43 vessels now profitably engaged in it. When the business reached its climax in 1857, there were no less than 655 whalers afloat. Three causes contributed chiefly to its decline—the discovery of petroleum, the diminution of the number of whales, and the destruction of many whaling vessels by the Confederate cruisers sent out from English ports during the Civil War. The total tonnage of American whalers now is about a twentieth of what it was a half a century ago, but it is growing. Most of the whales are now found in the South Atlantic, and they are said to be much more difficult to capture than formerly.

ACAPULCO LIBELED.

Hunters and Cook Take Action to Recover Wages.

The sealing schooner Acapulca, formerly Carmencita and erstwhile Jennie Phelin, was yesterday seized again. The 365 sealskins in charge of R. P. Rithet & Co. were also seized. The day previous the customs authorities had released schooner and skins from seizure, although withholding the provisional register, after the fine of $1,600 was paid. Yesterday the marshal of the admiralty court, Mr. Hinkson Siddall, took charge, in consequence of libel proceedings started by Messrs. Eberts & Taylor, on behalf of five hunters and the cook of the schooner, to recover wages due them amounting to $1,094.71. The men who have taken action against the schooner and her catch in the admiralty court are Charles Croft, a hunter, who claims $256.60 as the balance of wages due him by virtue of an agreement made with Capt. Alex. McLean for $3 to be paid for each skin taken; C. Walker, who claims $232.10 under the same arrangement; Peter Bishop, to whom $201.20 is due; George Baker, who claims $127.40; and F. Clausen, to whom $50.25 is owing; also the colored cook, Samuel Smith, who seeks $340 for seven months' pay. There are others, too, who may take similar action. Several members of the schooner's crew seen yesterday say they contemplate bringing an action similar to that of the six who arrived by the Queen City, unless their wages are paid. Six seamen and boat-pullers who had nothing due them were sent to Seattle by the representative of the owner of the vessel. No action has yet been taken to settle the difficulties in which the schooner is placed.

MACHAON ARRIVES.

Discharging Cargo at Ocean Dock—Will Load Salmon.

The big blue funnel steamer Machaon, one of the liners of the Alfred Holt line, reached port yesterday from Liverpool via the Orient, and is discharging four hundred tons of general merchandise, mostly from the United Kingdom, at the ocean dock. The Machaon, in charge of Captain Long, has about 3,000 tons of cargo on board. After discharging her local cargo consigned to Victoria merchants, the steamer will load 10,000 cases of British Columbia salmon for England at the ocean dock, and will then proceed to Vancouver, where further shipments of salmon will be taken on board. The voyage of the steamer was an uneventful one. On the way across the Pacific a turret steamer was sighted, evidently loaded, bound to the Orient. Her name flags could not be made out.

AORANGI SAILS.

Took Heavy Shipment of Machinery for Australia.

Steamer Aorangi, of the Canadian-Australian line, sailed last night from the ocean dock for Honolulu, Suva Brisbane and Sydney. Despite the recent announcement from Australia that the Commonwealth government had practically doubled the import duty on agricultural machinery entering that country from Canada, one of the largest consignments of reapers, binders, threshers and harvesters ever shipped from this port was on the steamship Aorangi when she sailed for Australia.

According to recent advices from Australia, the import duty on agricultural machinery has been heavily increased because of alleged fraudulent valuations by manufacturers. Heretofore the average valuation of a piece of such machinery has been about £35—hereafter it will be arbitrarily fixed at £65. This move is the work of Sir William Lyne, Australian minister of internal affairs.

The steamship Aorangi took 1,500 tons of agricultural machinery, all of it consigned to Australian points. It is expected that all this machinery will have to pay duty at the increased valuation.

Another important shipment by the Aorangi was Skeena river salmon to the amount of 700 tons. The Aorangi took out altogether approximately 2,400 tons. The steamer had a fairly large passenger list.

"TAME AND PROSAIC."

The Terrible "Sea-Wolf" Does Not Fulfil Anticipations.

"Tame and prosaic was the return of Jack London's 'Sea Wolf,' Captain Alex McLean, who reached Victoria," says the Portland Oregonian. "In simple language this alleged bad man denied that he had raided any seal rookeries, denied that he had dodged revenue cutters, and in fact entered a general and specific protest against all charges of irregularity in connection with the cruise of the Carmencita. To assist in shattering the idol which London built, one of the redoubtable Alex's sailors gave out an interview in which he stated that the captain bold 'would not fight a cat unless he was full of hootch.' As London's 'Sea Wolf' was always full of fight and never full of 'hootch,' Captain McLean is steadily drifting farther away from the reputation which Jack London gave him."

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Centennial Will Make Another Voyage to the Russian Port.

The steamer Centennial is to make another voyage to the Siberian coast from San Francisco, but this time without the danger that attended her previous trip to the Russian territory, for the war is over. The Centennial, commanded by Captain Gilboy, has cleared for Vladivostok with a cargo of 1,700 tons of salt and beef, and is to sail today from the Golden Gate, with no fear in the minds of skipper or crew that she will be captured by the Japanese.

MARINE NOTES.

The coal hulk Richard III. was hauled out at the Victoria Machinery Depot yesterday to be overhauled.

The tug Alert, formerly of Victoria and now of Nanaimo, is on Turpel's ways in the upper harbor, being extensively overhauled and repaired.

The tug Swan is being practically rebuilt in the upper harbor, near the Rice Mills wharf.

Steamer City of Puebla of the P. C. SS. Co., sailed last night from the ocean dock for San Francisco. The passengers from Victoria were: Mrs. M. Ayres and daughter, Mrs. E. O. Marsdon, Mrs. E. B. Duncan, Mrs. J. Goldsmith, J. H. McKay, A. A. Sparks, F. Burnett and wife, and Mrs. L. Smith.

The schooner Prosper, which was reported to have probably met disaster on the far Alaskan coast a few weeks ago, has been resting at anchor in Oakland creek for some time past. Some of the other schooners reported to have been unheard from on the northern coast are also here. The identity of a vessel whose bones are said to have been found in Alaska cannot be established here by shipping men.

A new overdue has been added to the list at the Merchants' Exchange at San Francisco, a telegram having been received by M. A. Newell & Co. from Lloyd's in London, stating that the British bark Sardomene, 195 days out from Rotterdam for San Francisco, had been posted at a rate of 7 per cent. for reinsurance. There were no changes in the rates among the overdues previously posted.

Has Sold Thousands of Bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and Never Had a Dissatisfied Customer.

Mr. E. E. Eubanks, proprietor of the Corner Drug Sore, Johnston City, Ill., says: "I have been continuously engaged in the retail drug business since April, 1883, and have sold during that time thousands of bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I can truthfully say that I have never been asked to refund a customer's money who was dissatisfied with this remedy. I take pleasure in recommending it to all of my customers who are in need of such a medicine." All druggists are authorized to refund the money to any customer who is not satisfied after using this remedy. It is for sale by all druggists.

AUCTION SALE

Of Well-Bred Shorthorn Cattle

Under instructions from Mr. J. Bennett, Messrs. Browne & Kennedy will sell on

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

his choice herd of Cattle, Horses, Pigs, etc., and Farm Implements, at "Yew Tree Farm," Millstream road.

Sale commences 2:00 sharp. Terms of sale, cash. She posters for particulars.

NOTE THE GOVERNMENT STAMP ON CORK IT GUARANTEES THE AGE ON

RED WHEAT RYE

WITHOUT THIS STAMP YOU HAVE NO GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

FITHER & LEISER
Sole Agents

"New Art" Bell Piano

Warerooms, 74 Fort St.

Easy Terms
Reasonable Prices

It is to the interest of every intending Piano purchaser to see these beautiful instruments, which have received the strongest endorsements from the best musical talent in England and Canada.

Old instruments taken in exchange.

John Bennett,
Local Manager.

AUCTION

I will sell at Salerooms 77-79 Douglas St.,

FRIDAY, 22nd, AT 2 P.M.

DESIRABLE AND WELL KEPT

Parlor and Diningroom Bedroom and Kitchen

FURNITURE

INCLUDING SOME GOOD PIECES OF OLD MAHOGANY.

HARDAKER

AUCTIONEER.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Having been duly instructed by Mr. Paul of Saanich, will sell by Public Auction, on the grounds of the Saanich Agricultural Society, on

Saturday, September 16

At 2 p. m., the whole of his household furniture, comprising:

New Steel Range, Drop Head Sewing Machine, large Dinner Service, Oilcloth, Bedroom Furniture, etc., etc.

Also at 3 p. m., they will hold a sale of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Pigs, Poultry, Farm Produce and Implements, on the Show Grounds.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co. will be on the Show Grounds on both days of the Saanich Show to receive instructions from Clients.

L. Eaton & Co.
THE AUCTIONEERS.

MAYNARD & SON

Auctioneers

Watch This Space for Our Big

Furniture Sale

To Be Held

Thursday, Sept. 21 2 p. m.

Particulars of which will appear later

Maynard & Son
AUCTIONEERS.

JAEGER Pure Wool

UNDERWEAR is the best

Because it is made of the most carefully selected wool, woven in a perfect manner and cut to perfect shape.

The fabric cannot irritate the most delicate skin; yet it affords absolute protection against changes of temperature. The garments are made in all sizes, styles and weights for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. From all leading dealers or write for Catalogue. No. 28.

To Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co., Ld

2206 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

DAVID SPENCER LIMITED

Western Canada's Big Store

300 FITTED Leather Hand Bags ON SALE TODAY

$1.00 Bags with Purse. Today..... $ .50
2.50 Bags with Purse and Card Case. Today.. 1.25
3.00 Bags with Purse and Card Case. Today.. 1.50
4.00 Bags with Purse and Card Case. Today.. 2.00
5.00 Bags with Purse, Card Case and other articles. Today..... 3.00

Rough and smooth leathers. Colors, brown, blue, tan and black.

Boys', Misses and Children's Shoes for Fall

Boys' English Made Blucher Shoes, sizes 11 to 13. Prices.....$3.00
Boys' English Made Blucher Shoes, sizes 1 to 5. Prices.....$3.50
These Shoes are made of English Kip, and will always give satisfaction.
Misses' Lace Boots, Box Calf, with winter sole, sizes 11 to 2. Price.$1.75
Children's Box Calf, winter sole. Price $1.25
Little Gent's Box Calf Shoes, with low heel and spring heel. Price.$1.50

SPECIAL

Youths' Heavy Shoes, lace, grain; sizes 11 to 13½. Price $1.35

Children's Serge Dresses

Ages 4 to 13 years. Prices ..... $2.75 to $7.00

Black Voile Skirts

With Material and Trimming for Waist

Complete assortment on show in Cloak Department. Prices $7.50 to $20.

NEW COSTUMES NEW COATS

The Tyee Copper Co.

(LIMITED)

PURCHASERS AND SMELTERS OF COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER ORES

Smelting Works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, DUNCANS STATION, General Manager

W. J. WATSON, LADYSMITH Smelter Manag

All MILLS, WAREHOUSES and FACTORIES should be fully equipped with a supply of

E. B. EDDY'S

INDURATED FIBREWARE.

ROUND BOTTOM **FIRE PAILS**

A building equipped with these Fire Pails is always proof against fire in its incipient stage.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED.

Hull, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, St. John, London, Halifax, Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver

JAMES MITCHELL, Agent, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, B. C.

WE HAVE A FEW REMARKABLE BARGAINS

Left which it will pay any one who thinks of buying a piano or organ this year to investigate

OUR ALTERATION SALE

has been a great success and in order to clear the few remaining instruments before Monday next we offer .. ..

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

2 Highest Grade Mason & Risch Pianos
1 Second-hand Piano With Banjo Attachment
3 Organs and One Pianola Slightly Used
1 Hicks & Lovick Piano
1 Henry Herbert Piano

SALE CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., Ld.
88 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Canada and West Indies

The London Times

The announcement made on Monday last that the Maritime Board of Trade, representing the boards of trade of the three eastern provinces of Canada, has unanimously resolved to appeal to the Dominion government to take steps to secure the confederation of the British West India Islands with Canada, will attract attention to a question of great interest and importance.

Few portions of the Empire have given so much trouble and anxiety to statesmen and politicians as the West Indies. At present it might seem that there has been little improvement in their position. West Indians themselves sometimes adopt a hopeless attitude, due, no doubt, to the uncertainty which has always attended their fortunes and the continued lack of a clear and definite outlook. When theorizing on the matter, some are tempted to declare that the natural solution of their difficulties lies in annexation to the United States, with which they are geographically most closely connected. Whatever one may think of this idea, it appears to receive no practical support, and is yearly growing more repugnant to all classes of the population. The true future of the colonies seems now to be suggesting itself and becoming increasingly apparent, chiefly as the result of the growth of the conception of inter-Imperial trade. For some years the trade relations between Canada and the West Indies have been steadily enlarging; and a consideration of all the circumstances makes it evident that in this commercial development is being witnessed the beginning of a movement which will ultimately change the industrial and political course of the West Indies. Matters are being accelerated by the policy of the United States, itself moving in obedience to an irresistible tendency towards colonial expansion. The activity of the United States in tropical America is, indeed, rapidly altering the conditions in the British colonies, and turning the indeterminate current of events into a new and well-defined, and what promises to be a permanently prosperous, channel.

The existing situation has been evolved out of a long series of economic misfortunes. The bounty system of Europe, unchecked by England, impoverished the sugar industry, the mainstay of the colonies, and forced the colonies to turn their attention to alternative products. One was found in fruit, which, being of a perishable nature, was marketed in the nearest, or American ports. Fostered at first by a subsidy, the trade with the United States has attained to great dimensions, and has been accompanied by the establishment of a large mutual general traffic. Although Americans with a considerable property stake in the West Indies are those principally engaged in the fruit business, and although America has hitherto required all the fruit that could be supplied, there has never been any security of fiscal relations between the two countries. The United States has acted as if she were independent of any trade connection with the West Indies and ignored their local interests, while the colonists have lived in constant dread of her tariff policy. From time to time she has used their commercial dependence on her as a weapon to exact trade concessions which they could ill afford to make. The last reciprocity conventions were negotiated under threats of reprisal, which, if carried out, would have destroyed a considerable proportion of their export trade. As it is, the banana business of Jamaica is admitted to be little short of a gamble, on account of the uncertainty which attends the fiscal attitude of the United States. The imposition of a tax on citrus fruits is an indication that her principle of protecting home industry will be maintained without reference to foreign considerations. The fact that her market has not been closed to high-class cane sugar has not been due to any desire to benefit the West Indies, but to the fact that countervailing duties have been levied on European beet in the interests of American production. In spite, however, of the acknowledged disadvantages of the position, the United States has retained and increased its hold on the West Indies. The reasons are simple. Its contiguity to the colonies, the fast and frequent steam communication, the low freight rates, the small capital required for the turnover of goods as the result of weekly shipments, the adaptability of American foodstuffs and manufactures to local needs, are all compensating factors which the business men of the West Indies appreciate in these days of keen competitioin. They have, therefore gone on, trusting that nothing of a serious nature would happen to disturb existing relations, and refusing to believe that the United States could afford to restrict or shut down her West Indian imports. The precarious character of this hope has been demonstrated by recent events. The United States has become a power in the Caribbean. The reciprocity treaties with the West Indian colonies have not been ratified, and are now permanently shelved. Products from Puerto Rico she admits free, while those from the Republic of Cuba are admitted on a preferential basis; and the ineffectual protest of the Foreign Office against the latter measure was sufficient answer to the optimists who imagined that Great Britain would never allow discrimination of this kind. The agricultural possibilities of Puerto Rico and Cuba under American direction are considerable; already, apart from tariff privileges, they are becoming rivals to the British West Indies in the United States market; and it seems apparent that, although the trade interests of the latter in the colonies are not unimportant, they will not stand in the way of her plans for national and colonial development. In addition to the competition of Cuba and Puerto Rico, the rapid extension of the fruit trade in Central America by the Americans is a circumstance to be borne in mind. The produce capable of being grown there is ample to supply all the demands of the United States. In short, the British West Indies have been gradually drifting, as regards the main lines of their commercial activity, into a position of insecurity, which the establishment of a direct trade with England will not be able to mitigate to any great extent.

Thoughtful men have begun to understand the significance of the situation, and to see in it a clue to the policy which should guide the British West Indies. It is simply that the same relations which are being brought about between the United States and her tropical connections should subsist between Canada and the West Indies. Already a strong movement has developed in favor of reciprocal trade. The revolution in public sentiment in this respect within the past few years has been remarkable. Up to a recent period, business men in the West Indies regarded the idea with the indulgence which practical minds accord to purely sentimental schemes of enterprise. Proposals for steamship subsidies to aid the object were coldly received and as coldly rejected. Official commissions and negotiations failed to achieve any practical result. The conditions which had naturally grown up in the course of trade with the United States were not present; comparisons between the populations and marketing capacities of the Dominion and the Union were made; and, on the principle that a man must be prepared to buy where he sells, it was asked how the former could supply the foodstuffs and manufactures required by the West Indies on the same terms as the United States. Further, the fear was always present that the United States would resent preferential treatment of Canadian goods, and retaliate by taxing West Indian fruit imports. The difficulties are not being overlooked; but there is a more decided and widespread conviction that in the cultivation of Canadian trade lies the best hope of securing a stable foundation for building up the future prosperity of the colonies. On this conviction men are acting. Various factors are influencing the trend of affairs. The generous fiscal attitude of the Dominion towards the West Indies, the rapid development of her manufacturing industries, the vigor and determination with which she is invading the West Indian market, the extraordinary tide of immigration which is swelling her population and increasing her consuming power, the attraction of the British flag, are some of these. In one of his great speeches Mr. Chamberlain said that the British people must look to the future. It is recognized both in the Dominion and in the West Indies that Canada has as great a future before her as the United States, and that, as the latter is acquiring tropical possessions to supply her people with the products that now enter so largely into their daily diet, so Canada must obtain a tropical annexe, in order to safeguard her own position and complete her existence as a nation.

The official returns do not give an accurate idea of the extent of the movement, because they do not represent the total trade between the two countries. But there are numerous other indications of the development of Canadian interest and trade in the West Indies. Commercial men are coming down in large numbers and making themselves acquainted with the local market and the conditions of export. Canadian capital is being invested. Electrical tramway systems—admitted to be among the best in the world—have been installed in Jamaica, Trinidad, and Demarara by Canadian companies, and in some of the colonies they have also taken over the electric lighting. A new line of steamships has been inaugurated to Cuba. A branch of the Nova Scotia bank has been established in Jamaica, and a branch of the Union Bank of Halifax in Trinidad. The Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies is taking a share in the work and assisting to bring the products of the colonies to the notice of the people of Canada. But perhaps the most noteworthy sign of the times is the attitude of the Legislative Council of Jamaica—the colony always most sceptical regarding the prospect of a large reciprocal trade with Canada—which is now ready to make a financial contribution towards the establishment of improved steam communication with the Dominion. Subsidized steamship service has created whatever prosperity Jamaica can lay claim to—it established the ordinary steam trade with England, it made the fruit trade with America, and it is laying the basis of a fruit trade with the United Kingdom. It is believed, therefore, that, with better steam communication between the island and Canada, a more rapid growth of business relations would take place.

There is no disposition to quarrel with the United States, but, on the contrary, a desire to continue on the best possible terms with her so long as she is willing to respond. The magnitude of the trade between the two countries, indeed, would not warrant the West Indies in incurring the chance of retaliation at present; but it is inevitable that larger relations with Canada must, sooner or later, involve reciprocity; and, if reciprocity cannot be secured without running the risk of exciting antagonism in America, it is evident that, whenever the conditions justify it, the risk will be faced. In course of time, with the growth of a fruit trade with England and the expansion of trade with Canada, the West Indies will have two strings to their bow, and will be in a better position to readjust their fiscal arrangements without having to consult the intentions of the United States. It may be noted, however, that the issues would not differ materially from those which the latter has herself recently set the example of introducing. In any event, hostile action on her part would probably only have the effect of drawing Canada and the British colonies still more closely together. A feeling exists in some quarters that this closer connection should precede any further development of trade, in order to make the position safe from the first. It is held, rightly or wrongly, that Great Britain has not given the attention to the West Indies which she ought to have done, and that, if they were politically a part of Canada, they would receive a greater measure of protection and be exploited to a greater extent. There is, of course, something in geographical position. Confederation with Canada is not an unpopular political ideal in the West Indies; it is believed that cheaper administration and a more substantial commercial status and credit would follow such a union, while Canada would find a magnificent field of enterprise, which she could easily and profitably work. One great obstacle in the way of realizing the idea has been the lack of sufficient and effective steamship communication. That federation with Canada is the destiny of the West Indies many who have carefully studied the trade phenomena of the New World have no doubt. They contend that there is nothing new in the principle of the idea; that it means simply taking a leaf out of America's book. The dream of the United States is an America extending to the foot of the Caribbean; the aim of Canada might well, they argue, be a Dominion including the British West Indies. The latter, according to them, is a more practicable scheme and capable of earlier accomplishment, and it would open up a new era of hope for the West Indies.

The Czar's Evil Spirit Is Dead

Remarkable Man Who by Hypnotism, Ruled Russian Affairs

Almost unnoticed there has just died at St. Julien l'Arbresle, in the department of the Rhone, Paris, a remarkable man, who, through his pretensions to the possession of marvelous occult powers, for a considerable period exercised an influence over the Czar of Russia greater, probably than that wielded by any other human being. He was during that time the power behind the throne of the autocrat. Philippe Landard was the name of this modern Cagliostro, but for reasons intimately connected with various shady transactions and a term of imprisonment in a French jail, the memory of which he desired to efface, he dropped his surname, and for several years had been known to his dupes as M. Philippe.

His origin is veiled in mystery. He claimed to be a Frenchman, but according to the report of the secret police who hunted up his record at the time several influential folk in Russia were trying to destroy his ascendancy over the Czar he was the son of a Turkish pasha and was born in a Constantinople harem. His father, feeling his own position none too secure, sent the boy to Paris, when a mere shaver, to be educated and trained in the ways of western civilization. Before he was well out of his teens his father vanished—a victim to one of those mysterious disappearances which are of common occurrence in the domains of Abdul the damned. The lad was turned adrift to shift for himself, and developed remarkable resourcefulness in obtaining a living, though for a time his wits brought him little else.

For a short time he was a butcher's assistant. Then he set up as a teacher of languages and dabbed in journalism. After that he was successively an insurance agent, a railway clerk, an assistant manager of an hotel, and then a speculator on the Bourse. At that latter game he lost what little money he had accumulated. As a race-track gambler he met with little better success. At one time, when his fortunes were at a low ebb, he picked up a few francs as an artist's model. Later on he obtained a job as doorkeeper and attendant to a professional hypnotist and medium. The man took a fancy to the versatile Philippe, and finding that he was well equipped to play the rogue, instructed him in the mysteries of his art, and taught him how to impersonate spooks and fool the credulous. Philippe proved such an apt pupil that it was not long before he had ousted his master and was running the show himself.

Still he did not prosper. Fortune had better things in store for him than imparting messages from the dead to poor folk at a franc a head, but he was to undergo many ups and downs before he found his opportunity to fly at much higher game. When he was almost penniless he obtained a situation as valet to a Russian nobleman, and in that capacity spent several years in Russia, and became proficient in the language. Later he opened a school at St. Petersburg for teaching boxing, dancing and fencing. Though he was an adept at each of these arts, he could not make his school pay.

He returned to Paris and opened a salon. Here he practiced mediumship and hypnotism, and added miraculous healing and astrology to his occult stock in trade. For a brief time he made money, but adversity again overtook him. Reduced to penury, he became a waiter in a boulevarde cafe. After a few months he found a better billet as billiard marker in a fashionable Paris club. But he could never hold any job long. He was soon adrift again, and picked up a precarious living as hotel tout at railway stations. Then he fell into the hands of the police. He was arrested on the charge of stealing several hundred francs from the proprietor of the hotel, convicted, and sentenced to three months' hard labor.

That experience sickened him of Paris. When he was released he made his way to St. Petersburg, where he gave exhibitions of his hypnotic powers at private parties and entertainments. It proved the turning point in his career. The fickle jade whom he had wooed in so many guises without success smiled upon him. He attracted the attention of the Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Czar, and of his wife, the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlona. They introduced him to the Czar after witnessing his powers.

According to the story which finds credence in the highest circles in Russia there was a plot behind this of which several great noblemen in Russia were cognizant. The Czar being of a weak and emotional nature, with strong leanings towards mysticism, it was calculated that a man of Philippe's audacity, cunning and strong personality, aided by his mediumistic pretensions, would soon obtain an ascendancy over the effeminate ruler of Russia. Then, when this result had been achieved, it was proposed to spread broadcast stories how Nicholas II. was dominated, thereby rendering him ridiculous in the eyes of the poverful bureaucracy and weaken his influence with the nation generally, which would redound to the advantage of the reactionary clique.

Philippe was wellfitted for the role in this ignoble intrigue, for which—unknown to himself many assert, though others declare he was well paid for it—he had been selected. A big, brown-bearded man, with piercing black eyes, handsome if somewhat sensuous features and impressive manners, he well filled the popular conception of the magician who can summon spirits from the vasty deep and lend the powers of darkness to his will. The unstable and timorous Czar took to this strong, burly man who claimed such wondrous powers, just as the weak little boy at school attaches himself to some big boy who can protect him. Perplexed by many counsellors and incapable of relying on his own judgment, he jumped at the chance of obtaining guidance from his predecessors and others of the mighty dead, which Philippe offered him. It is said that after witnessing various displays of Philippe's undoubted hypnotic powers, the Czar consented to let Philippe hypnotize him several times on the pretence that it would place the Czar en rapport with the spirits who wished to communicate with him. Thus he established complete ascendancy over the weaker will of the ruler of all the Russias.

It was not long before the adventurer, who had often been hard put to it to obtain a square meal, found himself fairly wallowing in luxuries, with a suite of rooms reserved for him in each of the Czar's palaces, and a staff of royal domestics to wait upon him. He had his own carriages and horses and was frequently driven about in state under the protection of the imperial bodyguard. At the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg several sumptuous apartments were reserved for his private use. Here the Czar frequently visited him and consulted him on family and state affairs. On these occasion the ex-jail bird often went into trances and gave utterances to messages which purported to emanate from the spirits of former Czars and defunct Russian statesmen. To such counsel Nicholas II. attached far greater weight than he did to the advice of his ministers. Their influence over him was small compared with that exercised by the charlatan. The climax of his power was reached when he convinced the Czar that he had caused the ghost of Alexander II. to appear at one of their seances.

Philippe was not the man to neglect such magnificent opportunities to feather his own nest. The Czar loaded him down with costly presents. Meanwhile those who were in the plot busied themselves circulating reports of how the Czar was being duped and his mighty authority degraded. To discredit him among the ignorant peasantry it was stated that he had been bewitched by a sorcerer who was in league with the devil. Friends of the Czar, on the other hand, exerted themselves to break the spell under which he had fallen and emancipate him from the control of the hypnotist. Through the secret police of France they obtained Philippe's record in that country and by inquiries similarly conducted learned of the various methods by which he had earned a livelihood in Russia. The report was laid before the Czar. Soon afterward Philippe returned to France. It was hoped that his sinister influence over the Czar had been dispelled. But after a few months he reappeared in the Russian court and was received with every mark of former favor. How complete was his ascendancy was shown by the fact that a Russian police official who had been instrumental in hunting up his Russian record was summarily dismissed.

Just what caused Philippe to again return to France after he had received conclusive proof that the Czar's faith in him was still unshaken, is not known. But it is shrewdly surmised that it was due to threats that if he remained he would not long survive to enjoy his ill-gotten gains. He had accumulated money enough from his royal dupe to keep him in comfort for the rest of his days, and settled down near Lyons, where he purchased a country mansion and lived in fine style. The full story of the extent to which he helped to make Russian history will never be known.

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Tit-Bits.

It is quite comforting to the ordinary man to find that even the most brilliant of statesmen are not omniscient, and occasionally even betray an ignorance which the average schoolboy would scarcely exhibit.

Some years ago, for instance, when Lord Curzon, under-secretary for the colonies, was making an eloquent speech in opposition to a measure urged regarding India, he declared that, if adopted, it would inevitably be a loss to the government of untold lacs of rupees every year. "Not pounds, bear in mind," he said, emphatically, "nor guineas, but lacs of rupees." "And pray," quietly interjected a member of the opposition, "how much exactly is a lac of rupees?" Mr. Curzon's rhetoric came to a full stop, he opened his mouth, closed it again, grew red in the face, and finally confessed, "'Pon my word, I don't know."

This reminds one of a startling answer once given by Sir G. Grey, when colonial secretary, fifty years or more ago. The minister was quoting figures in the Indian currency, which included annas and pies. "How many annas are there in a pie?" mischievously asked an Irish member. "Sixteen," was the prompt answer; and it was only when the House burst into laughter that Sir G. Grey saw his mistake and amended his answer by saying: "There are twelve pies in an anna and sixteen annas in a rupee."

Of course, this was rather a slip of the tongue than a display of ignorance; but the same defence cannot be urged for Disraeli's geographical blunder. It was at the time of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny, and Disraeli, in all the glory of yellow k'd gloves and the startling outfit of a dandy of the period, rose to make a brilliant and learned speech on the subject. The oration was most effective and impressive until Disraeli mentioned Delhi. "Will the right honorable member inform the House," asked a Scottish member, "precisely where Delhi is?" The simple question was a poser for the chancellor of the exchequer, who, after "humming and hawing" for a time, answered: "Er—I am not quite sure; but I think it is on the Ganges" — a geographical discovery which sent the House into fits of laughter.

But after all this was no worse than the statement by a Yorkshire member during our war with Russia half a century ago, that the Crimea was an island; or that the new light thrown on history by an old-time member for the city of London, who declared that the great charter of our liberties was wrested from King Stephen.

"Cape Breton an island?" exclaimed a foreign secretary (happily his name has not been handed down to posterity) to a subordinate. "Dear me! Let me see it on the map. So it is, sure enough! My dear sir, you always bring me good news. I must go and tell the King that Cape Breton is an island." And there is that other story of ignorance—this time displayed by the great Duke of Newcastle, for seven years prime minister of England. There came a messenger to the Duke, who replied: "Oh, yes, yes, to be sure—Annapolis must be defended; we must send troops to Annapolis. By the way, though, where is Annapolis?" And that better known story which is told of Lord Randolph Churchill, who, when some figures were laid before him in his early days as chancellor of the exchequer, said: "Yes, I see. They are perfectly clear; but—er—what (putting his finger on a decimal point)—what does that thing mean?"

A humorous incident was witnessed a few days ago when the Lord Advocate was quoting a formidable array of figures to show how much money Scotland was entitled to under a certain grant. As the figures grew more and more embarrassing the speaker, in despair, cried out, "I wish some honorable member would be good enough to add eleven-eighteenths of £44,000 to £88,000 and let me know the result while I go on with my speech." At this startling request the members looked at each other in dismay; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Sir William Harcourt closed their eyes and knitted their brows in a brave attempt to wrestle with the problem; a few members produced pencil and paper and gallantly attacked the figures, only to put them away stealthily again and hope no one had seen them. And so it came to pass that no one member came to the Lord Advocate's rescue, and the problem remains unsolved to this day.

Just one story more, to show that British politicians have no monopoly of ignorance. Some time ago the iman of Muscat sent a present of Arabian horses and a sword to the American president; and a member of congress moved that the gift should be returned, as the president was not a king, but the servant of the people, and was not allowed to receive presents. "Such a letter can easily be sent," he continued. "But, by the way, where is Muscat? I confess I don't know." His question was received with dead silence; not a member of them all knew where Muscat was.

Miss Marie Corelli has imported into Stratford-on-Avon a real Venetian gondola and a real Venetian gondolier, dressed in proper costume, and on moonlight nights Miss Corelli sails about on the historic Avon. It is said the gondola is a work of art, beautifully carved and with the emblem of Venice and the Adriatic in raised bronze. There are those who think the whole show is much out of place in English Stratford.

The Ideals of a Great Musician.

It is most interesting to hear recounted the life history of a great musician: one who has been born and brought up among the giants of the musical world: who cannot but have absorbed a large portion of their genius. Herr August Wilhelmj, who is a recent addition to Toronto's list of music artists, tells just such a story—Born in Wiestaben, Germany, the son of the great English violinist, teacher and specialist of the same name — the favored pupil of Bordogni in Paris and a pupil and friend of such masters as Meyerbeer, Chopin, Liszt, Gounod, he speaks of Schuman, Rubinstein and Wagner as people with whom he and his family were on greater term of intimacy.

That such an artist as Wilhelmj should have ideals regarding pianos is only natural as he is familiar with all the German, English, American and other makes. What he says, therefore, in regard to the New Scale Williams Pianos has additional force, especially when he speaks of it as ideal as an accompaniment to the voice.

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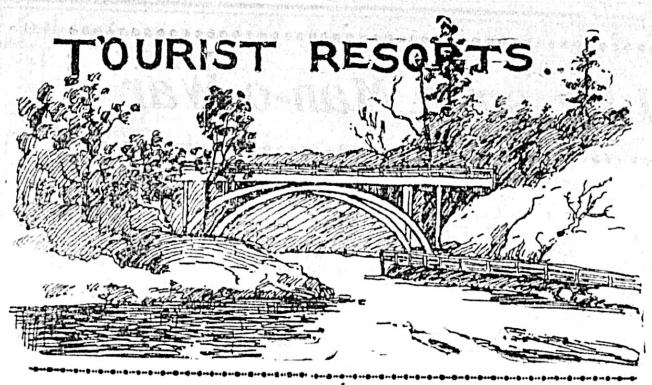

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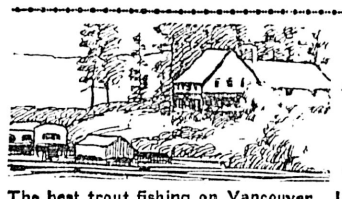

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Life on a Man-o-War

H. Howard in Montreal Herald.

The squadron was detailed for a cruise round part of the English coast. The ships would leave one port upon a certain day, taking perhaps a week to reach the next port. Meantime naval tactics would be practiced daily. All possible formations, single line ahead, single line abreast; turning movements of all kinds; night tactics with all lights out, and other complicated evolutions would be indulged in.

The Admiral recognized the possibility of all his captains being admirals some day, and made each one in turn responsible for a day's manoeuvres.

There were sham battles with a fleet divided evenly and unevenly; cruisers against battleships; torpedo boats against both, or apportioned to each side.

The day's routine on board ship begins at 5 a. m. in summer, and 6 a.m. in winter.

The men are turned out and thorough wash down of decks is undertaken and all bright work polished.

At 8 a. m. all hands go to breakfast. About 9 a. m. the bugle sounds "Divisions."

Each company musters on the deck, under charge of an officer, who inspects them. The officers then report to the commander, who in turn reports to the captain, who then sedately walks down one side of the ship and back the other.

The men are stood to "attention" as he passes, and the officer in charge gives the order "Front rank, one pace forward, march," so that the captain may inspect them thoroughly and see their clothes are in accordance with regulations.

As soon as the inspection is over Roman Catholics are ordered to fall out, and the bell is tolled. In big ships the chaplain appears in cassock and surplice and reads prayers, after which the day's work commences. In smaller ships the commanding officer reads prayers himself. When this has been done various classes are formed. In one part of the ship, bluejackets or marines will be found drilling at the big guns, taking imaginary sights at an invisible foe, reloading and firing as speedily as possible.

In another spot, men and boys will be going through a gymnastic course. Elsewhere a small group is learning splicing and knotting under the bosun's eye. Another party will be going through the old fashioned and unnecessary cutlass drill, for a hand-to-hand conflict which will never occur under present conditions.

The remainder of the hands are divided into their respective watches to carry out the ordinary duties which pertain to the working of a ship.

After dinner (12 o'clock) clean guns and bright work is the order, and then more drill until 4 p. m. ,when "Quarters" is sounded and the second inspection for the day takes place.

After this, Jack takes his rest unless a mimic war is on hand.

He sits and sews, or plays cards, (forbidden by the King's regulations) smokes his pipe, and chats with his chums, or indulges in boxing or deck cricket as the fancy takes him.

In harbor the routine is somewhat different. It is the custom to order a fresh evolution each day. This is done from the flagship in such a way as to prevent other ships knowing what to expect for fear they would prepare for it, and so gain an undue advantage.

For instance, on Monday the signal will be seen flying from the flagship's main.

"Out boats and pull round the fleet." Instantly there is a rush and scurry. A bosun runs round the ship like one demented, blowing his whistle and shouting in a hoarse voice, "Away all boats crews." There is a dash and turmoil. Men come tumbling up from below and run to the falls. Boats are lowered in quicker time than it takes to write about it, and are away pulling round the fleet.

The first ship to have all boats back and hoisted, breaks the affirmative pendant at the main, and later on the day the flagship signals the order in which ships finished.

On Tuesday the order may be "Out torpedo nets," with an alternative for cruisers which do not possess them.

On Wednesday possibly "Out kedge anchor" is signalled. One ship which had a desire to be credited with extra smartness had a wooden anchor made, similar in size and shape, but the commander got so careless as to have it out and in again at an impossible speed, which gave his contrivance away. Thursday is "make and mend clothes" day — the bluejacket's Sabbath, and is generally chosen in harbor as the day for pulling and sailing races.

It is rumored that Lord Charles Beresford carries a chest full of silver cups, which he uses on all possible occasions for these races.

Friday is always "General Quarters" day. The bugle sounds, and there is the rush and tramp of men. Railings are pulled down, guns trained over the sides, men come tumbling on deck with rifles and cutlasses and all is ready for the foe. The officer in charge of a gun suddenly shouts his orders, "Enemy in sight on port bow, 3,000 yards away, steaming ten knots," and the man behind the gun trains his weapon accordingly.

A torpedo lieutenant shouts elsewhere, "Enemy on starboard quarter, 1,500 yards, steaming twelve knots." There is a momentous pause, and then one hears the word "fire," and the click which shows an imaginary torpedo winged its flight.

On Saturday all is devoted to cleaning ship. Even the chaplain does not read prayers, but from early morn till midday the decks above and below are crowded with men, scrubbing with holystone, washing down with hose, and drying up with mops and "squeezers."

The officers' meal hours are: 7.30 to 8:30 breakfast; 12 lunch. 7.30 dinner. After dinner unless on duty they are usually to be found playing "bridge" or "picquet."

In addition to this routine there are the great quarterly prize firing days. Each ship in turn fires at a fixed target on a raft at sea, (towed by a tug) steaming at a fixed speed and firing so many rounds per gun in a certain space of time.

The ship credited with the greatest number of hits in the quickest time ranks first.

As more than seventy-five per cent. of the crews of all the channel ships are under twenty years of age, it is astonishing to what a state of perfection Lord Charles Beresford has brought the fleet.

During the combined manoeuvres at Lagos, with the channel, home cruiser and Mediterranean fleets the ships under his command more than held their own, even with the Mediterranean fleet, which is supposed to be the most efficient in the world.

Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty

The London Times recently published an appreciation of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty. Commenting editorially on this, the leading journal says: "In every part of India those who have lived under Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, whether they are his critics or his admirers, would probably agree that they have come under the influence of a very exceptional and remarkable man. . . . In the great speech which he delivered at the Guildhall, on receiving the freedom of the city last summer, he gave eloquent expression to his conception of our rule in India as the touchstone of national duty, and he has never spared himself in setting an example of the way in which he understands that work. A viceroy who has been through the greatest famine of modern times in India and has described it as an experience that would wring blood from a stone, who has not grudged his presence to the sufferers from plague any more than to the sufferers from famine, is sure of being gratefully remembered by the people. A desire to keep all branchs of the administration in personal touch with the people has been a leading feature of Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, inspiring many of the most seemingly different of his reforms. His divination of the fact that such personal rule, and all the symbols bound up with it, are essential to the right government of India, has from the first been a great secret of his success. 'Depend upon it,' he told his hearers last year in London, 'you will never rule the East except from the heart, and the moment imagination has gone out of your Asiatic policy your Empire will dwindle and decay.' Lord Curzon's critics may tax him with being too exclusively possessed by these grandiose conceptions, but it has yet to be shown that anything else will appeal to the natives of India. The great durbar was the most outwardly magnificent application of this policy, and its success was a testimony that it is sound. . . . He has not won universal popularity; but few unflinching reformers ever do. What he has done is to infuse a new spirit into the civil administration—a spirit born of his own indomitable belief in reform and his own unshaken determination to carry it into practice. It is no small thing to have freed the civil service from the strangling grip of the old report system, and it is a benefit which will make itself felt widely, not merely among the rulers, but among the ruled. It is no small thing, either, to have carried out certain great administrative changes, like the settlement of the Berars question and the creation of the new frontier province; and, at the same time, to have laid solid foundations for the commercial development of India, and given perhaps fuller expression to her hopes of a great industrial future than any previous viceroy. One of the most striking things about Lord Curzon's viceroyalty is that all this internal activity has been carried on simultaneously with the maintenance of a watchful and comprehensive foreign policy. . . . When his work in India is submitted to the final judgment of history, those chapters of it which concern Afghanistan, Thibet and Persia will certainly not be among the least important. . . . He has, however, done as much, if not more, than any single man could well expect to do for our great dependency. He carries the prestige of that work with him, and in other not less important spheres of service we shall look to see the fruits of his splendid abilities."

POEMS BY A JAPANESE.

San Francisco Argonaut.

A member of the editorial staff of the Argonaut recently received from a gentleman whose name, by request (as will be noted) we conceal, the following letter which, without hesitation, we characterize as striking and unusual:

"San Francisco, June 7, 1905.
"(Care Japanese M. E. Mission).

"Dear Mr. S—: Pardon my sudden call. This is Thomas who ever took broom for you,—believe you will receive another mail with this letter. Mr. S——, I do not know what they are. But—put on the sheets as it was only what comes to my head while working. Perhaps the words are stammered; the speeches are rough; and the thoughts are not cost a glance. Yet I couldn't find any way but to beg your clement forgiveness as an uncivilized Jap, for I expect the perfection on some other day. Thus I have sent such a thing dare to you willing your words. If you would kindly give your straight advice and criticism for them, my gladness should be on top. In end I pray you to keep me secret but as a little brown Japanese laboring boy.

"Yours very respectfully—— ——."

It is needless for us to say that we shall respect the request of the writer of this interesting letter, and preserve his anonymity. But as for the one hundred and six manuscript pages of poetry that arrived at this office simultaneously with the above-printed epistle, they have given rise in our breast to such delightful and varied feelings that we can not but reproduce a few specimens.

Our first quotation shall relate to a subject of universal interest:

What is a gentleman?
'Tis a man!

Tho' he waits on the table wearing apron,
Yet he is a man.
All of those who used to put on silk hats
May not surely be gentlemen!

What is a lady?
'Tis a lady?
Tho' she sweeps round the hall with broom
Yet she is a woman!
All of those who are proud of the diamond in their fingers
May not surely be ladies!

We candidly enquire of our readers, respecting our first quotation, if, in the entire justly celebrated writings of our great poetess, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, there is a single lyric at once more true and touching than this that we have quoted.

We pass on to a second poem with, as prelude, the observation that no theme has been more written of by poets than "Life"—its mysteries of whither and whence. Since this is true, the difficulties of treating the ancient theme in a new manner are very great, and special commendation must be given our poet for his success — which, as all our readers learned in poetry, will, we believe, agree to be undoubted—in handling the theme in a strictly original, not to say unique manner. Our poet begins somewhat abruptly—thus:

Haven't you ever heard such a babe's question?
"How am I born, Pa?'
Don't you, Pa, laugh!
I see there a great lesson in Life
To which you should listen carefully,
So, though you have bold, straight face
for that ashamed and foolish,
What answer can you expect for him?
Oh! what answer can you expect but a sneer?

Haven't you ever heard such a babe's question?
"How am I born, Ma?"
Don't you, Ma, be blushed!
How do you reply this simple question?
How can you satisfy her without a lie?
Why don't you tell truth?
Why dare you teach the first falsehood to your darling?
Oh, why should you have to deceive you of yourself?

Following the dubious model of the greatest masters of English prose, such as Henry James and Thomas Carlyle, the Japanese youth whose poetry we have under consideration, is occasionally cryptic. We have, for example, puzzled long and pondered deeply over the following poem:

Have you ever longed one?
There, at that time,
Shouldn't be any side.
Yet you do speak down the one in outside,
And want to shake the hand inside.
Oh, why can't you long the one in light
As well as you long in shadow?
Tell me!

These are, indeed, poignant and pressing enquiries, but we confess that to the imperative

"Tell me!"

we have as yet no answer ready. And we are in the same hard case with respect to this following exigent couplet:

Haven't you ever taught
The agricultural morality for farmers?

Great pleasure as we should have in giving to the world more of these remarkable poems we shall, we fear, be obliged to conclude with this quotation from a long poem on our author's favorite subject—imperialism. We should remark that the poet has considered at some length Kipling and the imperialistic tendencies of Great Britain, and turns from their contemplation with

Now let me see on America—the United States,
As you all now, she is proud of that she has Longfellow, the slager of peace, as her national poet.
This single matter is enough to explain her Nature!
Hark! What did she cry first, when born three hundred years ago?
"Give me Liberty,
Or give me Death!"
She wanted such a thing!
She did not want any milk.

Thus this country was born!
And she was brought up as born, peacefully, happily, and even and equally!
What a fair maiden wasn't she?

Listen! Her children sing on the street:
My coun—try, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of lib—er—ty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fa—thers died,
Land of the Pil—grims' pride,
From ev—ry mount—ain side
Let freedom ring."

Remember, however, the eighteen hundred and ninety-eighth year!
Since that age,
She has rejected her first desire,
She has forgotten her mother's sweet breast and father's strict treatment.
Finally she ran away, being bewildered with a temptation named Imperialism.
Now she is wandering afar over the Eastern sea.
She is not an original fair maiden any more!

True. Too true. As a citizen of these United States we admit with deep regret the perfect justice of the arraignment of our country by this gifted son of Japan. Especially the list line is fraught with profound sadness. We can not deny it:

"She is not an original fair maiden any more."

Rich Cariboo Strike

Regarding recent developments at Wingdam, a correspondent writes the Ashcroft Journal that during recent drilling operations conducted by the Lightning Creek Gold Gravel and Drainage Company, on their property at Wingdam, the old channel of Lightning creek was encountered at a depth of 165 feet to bed rock. Results were most gratifying. The ancient channel is about 60 feet below (deeper) the old workings.

In pay gravel on bedrock an extremely rich deposit of gold was found and brought to the surface by means of a vacuum pump, which is one of the appliances used in connection with the Keystone drill in determining underground formations. The amount of coarse gold recovered was beyond expectation.

With this tangible result as evidence it proves conclusively that the ancient channel of Lightning creek is equally as rich at Wingdam as what it was further up stream in the vicinity of Stanley where it proved to be so phenomenally rich.

The depth and location of the old channel being determined this removes stupendous obstacles heretofore existing, thus future operations will not be conducted under adverse conditions as formerly, but will be carried on with certainty to final success.

The new system inaugurated by Mr. Keast in the installation of pumps for deep ground drainage, thereby avoiding the cost of sinking shafts and driving tunnels for that purpose, as outlined in the Journal of April 29th, 1905, has proven a complete success. Two pumps by this new and economic method are now and have been in operation for more than a month. This valuable innovation has by now been thoroughly tested, and it is safe to say its success is assured.

The writer, who has been on the ground, will say with confidence that the comparative limited cost of installing, operating, and the excellent results obtained exceeds by far any method or system of draining deep ground that has heretofore been tried in Cariboo.

In addition to these pumps above mentioned another pump of large capacity more than copes with the amount of water in the working shaft, water power being employed.

This correspondent does not state the value of the "extremely rich prospect" brought to the surface. It is reported here that its value was $13, which is certainly an extremely rich prospect to come from a six-inch hole. The Journal notes with great satisfaction that Superintendent Keast has been successful with his system—an entirely new one in Cariboo—of draining by pumps driven from the surface.

Canada and the West Indies

By a Jamaican.

Confederation with Canada so far from being an unpopular idea in the West Indies is one that has been somewhat freely discussed in the local journals, and found considerable if not universal favor. The question was originally started by the rather "previous" articles which appeared from time to time in American newspapers claiming that the British West Indies were seeking annexation to the United States. Of course, with all the disadvantages of trade relations and crown government the thought of disloyalty to the British crown had never entered the West Indian mind, and it is scarcely necessary to add that it never would. West Indians knew only too well that whatever they suffer under British administration they would probably be still far better off than under an American regime.

At the present moment there is no great fear of the United States taxing West Indian fruit. The American palate has been too long accustomed to it to wish to drive it from American markets, and though Central America, and more recently Cuba, are competing with Jamaica (which is the centre of the West Indian fruit trade), the demand for fruit is increasing in America, and it is admitted that the finest fruit comes from Jamaica.

Besides, Jamaica fruit is now finding a good market in England, and the Elder Dempster fruit boats, which run a fortnightly service, with an early prospect of a weekly one, divert a large portion of the trade in that direction. Why should not Canada get her fruit supply at first, and not second hand, from Jamaica? When that becomes an fait accompli, the West Indies could venture to face the bugbear of American taxation.

What is more important to the West Indies is a better direct trade with Canada. If a regular quick service of steamers were put on between Montreal and the West Indies, I venture to predict a rapid falling off in the trade between these islands and the United States. In the first place, we all prefer to deal with our own people; but apart from sentiment, we are well aware of the superiority of Canadian goods. Canadian butter is taking the lead, why not Canadian flour, meats, preserves, boots and shoes, tools, machinery, etc.? All these things are largely imported from the States, and it is hardly necessary to add that the West Indies do not often get the best goods.

So far for the trade question. Why should the Times consider the federation of the West Indies a difficult arrangement to carry out? Granting that both parties are willing, and that the trade difficulties were disposed of, the only obstacle would be the consent of the British government. There is no earthly reason why Greet Britain should hesitate; for she his nothing to gain or lose, and the West Indies would remain as much a part of the Empire as they are now. The difficulties of government would fall upon Canada instead of the British cabinet, and the West Indies, knowing how liberally Canada itself is governed, would ook to her for emancipation from the hybrid form of government now obtaining, and would not look in vain. One little riot in Jamaica in 1865 led to the establishment of crown government in that island, but everybody knows now that the rioters were only partly to blame, and that Jamaica is as loyal to the crown as England itself, and far moe loyal than Ireland, which by the empoyment of Fenianism, and many other unlawful means, has secured the nearst approach to self-government which is not self-government pure and simple.

The difficulties he Times fears would vanish at once, the West Indies would become prosperous and happy, and the liberal government which would reduce the immensely expensive present establishment would be the first step toward their salvation. I say nothing here of the consequences which would follow by the influx of Canadian energy, methods and capital, the advantage of which cannot be over-estimated.

The last remark by the Times must not pass unnoticed. I say emphatically there is no negro problem in the West Indies. The black and colored man there is at no disadvantage worth mentioning. He possesses a franchise, and all the advantages which cheap education and full citizenship can give. He is loyal, contented and happy, and proud of his rights as a British subject.

Surely Canada—great, free, growing, British Canada—will follow the British and not the American sentiment in this matter, and does not need a hint from me? With India and Africa practically under British control, how could Great Britain act otherwise? And if the day has not yet come, then let it speedily dawn, when the soil of Canada will be as sacred to freedom and complete liberty to every British subject as England itself. This is the solution of the negro problem.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels

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For every disease that comes from foul or Weak Stomach a torpid Liver or impure Blood, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and the most stubborn Skin, Scalp, or Scrofulous affections, the "Discovery" is a sovereign remedy. Don't be hypnotized, wheedled, or over persuaded into accepting a substitute only that some selfish medicine seller may make a greater profit on the inferior article. The "Dscovery" has a great record of nearly forty years with thousands of cures behind it.

Dear Sir—Severa years ago my blood became impoverished and I became run down in health. I had no appetite, could not sleep, and was practically unfitted for work. Suffered from innumerable boils and was in bad shape. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery relieved me o my wretched condition. The medicine built up my system and restored me to a normal condition of health. I can speak most highly also, of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has been used in my family for years in cases of female trouble.

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Friday will be devoted to the placing and judging of exhibits in Main Hall.

Live Stock judging will commence at 9 a. m. Saturday. Other attractions and auction sale during afternoon. An orchestra will be in attendance. Dance at the Sidney Pavilion in the evening.

Trains leave V. & S. Station at 7:45 a. m., 11 a. m., 2 p. m., and at 7:45 p m, calling at way stations.

FRED. TURGOOSE,
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For further particulars apply to
JAS. A. DOUGLAS.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply at the next sittings of the Licensing Board for Esquimalt District for a transfer of the retail liquor license held by me for the premises known as the New Inn Hotel, Esquimalt Road, to George Stokes.

au29 BERNARD QUINN.
Victoria, August 28, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Court for a transfer to Minnie Wetmore of my license to sell wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the Southeast corner of Johnson and Wharf Streets, in the City of Victoria, B. C., known as the Occidental Hotel.

Dated this 10th day of August, A. D. 1905.

au13 V. H. WETMORE.

STEWART'S

Nicola and Princeton Royal Mail, Express and Stage Line.—Stage leaves Spence's Bridge every Thursday at 6 a. m. for Nicola, Aspen Grove, Bear Creek, Boulder Creek, Otter Flat, Granite Creek, and Princeton mining camps; returning, leaves Princeton every Sunday, 6 a. m., arriving at Nicola Monday evening, leaving for Spence's Bridge, Tuesday, 6 a. m. Leaves Spence's Bridge every Saturday, 6 a. m., for Nicola. Leaves Kamloops every Monday at 6 a. m. for Quilchena, Nicola and Spence's Bridge. Leaves Nicola every Friday for Spence's Bridge. Special trips by appointment. M. P. STEWART, Prop., Nicola Lake, B. C.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that The S. Reid Co., Limited, of 122 Government Street, in the City of Victoria, clothiers, have by deed dated the 31st day of August ,1905, assigned all their personal property, real estate, credits and effects, which may be seized and sold under execution by Frank Albert Bennet, of Dallas Avenue, in the said city of Victoria, barrister, for the purpose of satisfying ratably and proportionately, and without preference or priority their creditors. The said deed was executed by the said S. Reid Co., Limited ,and Frank Albert Bennet on the 31st day of August, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the creditors of the said The S. Reid Co., Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Fell & Gregory, Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 19th day of September, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. All persons having claims against the said The S. Reid Co., Limited, are required to forward particulars of the same, duly verified, to Fell & Gregory, solicitors for the assignee, on or before the 18th day of September, 1905, and all persons indebted to the said The S. Reid Co., Limited, are requested to pay such indebtedness forthwith to the said assignee's solicitors.

FELL & GREGORY.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 1st day of September, 1905.

THE S. REID & CO., LIMITED.

The time for making offers for the purchase of the stock of above company is extended until further notice.

F. A. BENNET,
s6 Assignee.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

TENDERS, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures," will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Monday, the 18th day of September next, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. Debentures amounting to $100,000.00, issued under authority of the "Sewers Loan Guarantee By-law, 1905," numbered 456, dated the 1st August, 1905, and maturing 1st August, 1955.

2. Debentures amounting to $11,000.00 issued under authority of the "Electric Lighting Loan By-law, 1905," No. 457, dated the 1st August, 1905, and maturing the 1st August, 1915.

Both sets of Debentures are secured upon the credit of the Municipality as a whole; their denominations are No. 1, $1,000.00 each; No. 2, $500.00 each, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, the principal and interest being payable at the office of the Bank of British North America, either in Victoria, B. C., Montreal, London, England ,or New York, U. S. A.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price, the purchaser will have to pay to the Corporation the interest on the said Debentures for the period between the 1st August, 1905, and the date of the receipt of the purchase money by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

W. J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., August 4, 1905. au5

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HOTEL BELLA VISTA—Tourists' and sportsmen's headquarters. Five miles from Harrison Hot Springs. Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day, or $8.00 per week. Mrs. Probert, proprietress. C. Inkman, manager. jy9

ASHCROFT

ASHCROFT — The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

PHOENIX

HOTEL BALMORAL—The leading hotel of Boundary's leading mining camp; centrally located; good sample rooms. J. A. McMaster, proprietor. au15

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

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WINDSOR HOTEL—The most comfortable hotel in Boundary's metropolis. European plan; cafe in connection. E. Cartier, proprietor. s6

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UNION HOTEL — First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor.

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YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Traunweiser, proprietor.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL — Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SCAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

MIDWAY.

SPOKANE HOTEL—L. E. Salter, proprietor. The largest and most centrally located hotel in Midway. Rates, $1.00 to $2.00. Sample rooms. Free bus. au20

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL — Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Headquarters for the prospectors and miners of the Similkameen. Rates $8 per week; board and room, $1.50 per day. H. W. Yates, proprietor. jy30

HOTEL SIMILKAMEEN—The largest and most modern hotel in the Similkameen; all conveniences, electric light, telephone, baths, etc; sample rooms. Rates $2.50 per day. A. McDermott, proprietor. fr30

PENTICTON.

THE B. C. HOTEL—Homeseekers will find best accommodation here. New hotel. Rates from $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Percy Marks, proprietor. au1

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VICTORIA HOTEL—Headquarters for British Columbians; European and American plans; the most modern hotel in Calgary. Adams & Peers, proprietors. au26

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THE SANITARIUM HOTEL—Recently enlarged and refurnished. Private hospital and bathing establishment in connection. Open all the year. R. G. Brett, M. D., medical director. W. A. Macfarlane, manager. au26

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Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Reid's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable. 1120

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Phone No. 86.
11 Government St. Established 1858

SIX EXCELLENT BUILDING LOTS on Yates and Johnson, above Cook; assessed $4,450; to be sacrificed at $2,500.

PROSPECT LAKE—64 acres; extensive water front; cottage; stable; boathouse; large alder bottom—$30.00 per acre; very easy terms.

HEAD OF ARM—9 acres; extensive water frontage; some clearing; good well. $750 cash.

VIEW STREET, above Vancouver; full sized lot, deep loam; to close an estate; no reasonable offer refused.

SWAN LAKE—6 acres, all fenced, part cultivated; black loam; living stream—$1,000.

GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost $800, for $450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—$4,200.

ROYAL OAK—241 acres, 15 in cultivation, 4½ in bearing orchard; comfortable house; outbuildings; living stream; beautiful situation. Price on application.

FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—$150 inside; $175 corners.

GOVERNMENT STREET—Suite of offices excellent position for dentist or lawyer

FOR RENT—Thirty houses in various parts of city—

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
FOR SALE—Old established milk business

Swinerton & Oddy

102 GOVERNMENT STREET.

2 ROOMED HOUSE and half an acre on Washington avenue, off Gorge road; good land—$550.

121 ACRE FARM—Saanich; all clear, good water and drainage, rich strong soil; orchard; 2 storey house, stone foundation; barns and stable; near church and schools; one of the best farms in the district—$15,000. s13

30 ACRES of the above farm can be had for $3,450, 50 or 70 acres at $100 per acre.

25 ACRES—In Lake District, 7 cleared; good well; stable; 4 poultry houses; shed and granary; 5 roomed dwelling—$2,700.

60 ACRES—South Saanich, 40 cleared, in crop; 8 roomed dwelling, barn and stable; orchard of 40 trees; stock for sale—Price $5,000.

8 1-3 ACRES—Gordon Head; good land—$625.

6 ROOMED COTTAGE—Hot water connections, electric light; stable; lots 60x120 each; fruit trees; nice lawn. $2,500.

A large list of acreage close to city

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In amounts of $500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd.

36 Broad Street

TO RENT—Furnished house of 7 rooms; modern; for 6 months or 1 year. $35 per month. au9

TO LET—8 room house, Superior street; two 7 room houses, Stanley avenue; every convenience.

FOR SALE—Good building lot, Kingston street. $500.

FOR SALE—Two acre lot on St. Charles street; cheap.

FOR SALE—4 houses, close in, a bargain, for $2,100.

FOR SALE—Two good houses, Stanley avenue, on easy terms. $2,500 each.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

Grant & Conyers,

NO 2 VIEW ST.—Opposite main entrance to Driard Hotel.

GOOD SEVEN ROOMED HOUSE and 2 good corner lots with fruit—$1,600.

GOOD LOT with two good houses, close to Beacon Hill Park—Only $1,500.

LOT ON QUEEN'S AVE., with sewer and water laid on—Only $350.

SIX ROOMED COTTAGE, near High school; all modern conveniences and beautiful situation—$2,200.

CORNER LOT and four roomed cottage, near car line—Only $650.

TWO ACRES and fine residence in East End; one of the finest sites in city. This is a bargain.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, near car line, in East End, with one acre fine fruit and garden; all modern conveniences. A snap!

COTTAGE AND LOT, with fine fruit, on Fort street—Only $900.

HANDSOME MODERN BUNGALOW and half acre land, on Belcher street; one of the prettiest places in town. Price on application at our office.

SEVERAL fine acre and half acre building sites in East End, at reasonable prices. Best building sites in city.

RANCHE—240 acres, 60 acres under cultivation; fine house, and all stock and farm implements and machinery. The best buy in a ranche being offered today.

CHEAP HOUSES in any part of the city.

CALL AND SEE our list of fine building sites.

WE LOAN MONEY at lowest rates of interest.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. Stuart Yates

22 BASTION STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Land within two minutes' walk of Gorge tramway terminus in any quantity to suit intending purchasers.

FINE FIVE ACRE BLOCKS between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms. Reduction made to first purchaser of land sold under new subdivision.

TO CLOSE ESTATE—Offers will be received up to noon Saturday, July 15, 1905, for the purchase of two valuable city water front lots, with buildings. MUST BE SOLD.

FOR SALE—Good business block on Yates street returning good interest on the investment.

ALSO Section 10 Esquimalt district—CHEAP.

A. Williams & Co., Ltd

104 YATES STREET.

FARM—250 acres, 120 acres cleared and under cultivation; beautiful water front; good house and outbuildings; $15,000.

200 ACRE FARM—Excellent soil; cleared and well fenced, with first class stock; fine position; $20,000.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all cleared, good buildings and orchard; $2,700.

FOR SALE—200 acres, 50 cleared, good buildings; $7,500.

FOR SALE—255 acres, good buildings; $2,500.

Pemberton & Son

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE.

ST. CHARLES ST.—Large, well built, commodious house, with magnificent view, on 2 acres of ground, well laid out with fruit trees; charmingly situated.

ST. CHARLES ST.—Good residential bungalow, with 1½ acres of ground, well planted; very well situated; price moderate.

ROCKLAND AVE.—1 1-4 acres of ground with magnificent view. This is one of the last sites left on this avenue for sale.

CARBERRY GARDENS — Large, well planned and very well finished modern house, situated on about half an acre of ground, for sale. Price $3,500.

ONE STOREY COTTAGE on Fort street, between Blanchard and Quadra streets. Price $1,300. Terms, $50 cash and monthly instalments. s13

COOK ST.—Good bungalow for sale. $100 cash, balance in monthly instalments. Price $2,100.

Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

CHOICE FARM—3 miles from Duncan, near Quamichan lake; 200 acres, 30 cultivated, 30 pasture; orchard and buildings. Occupancy October 30. Price $4,000.

5 ACRES FRUIT LAND, OAK BAY—Fenced, drained and cultivated; cottage and barns. Price $4,000.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry Vale," "Cedarvale" and "Cadboro Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from $25 to $130 per acre.

DWELLING—Cost over $4,000; barn, 6 acres cultivated land, orchard; 2 miles from city. Price $2,500.

B.C. Land & Investment Agency Ltd.

40 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SALT SPRING ISLAND—Farm, 40 acres, 10 under cultivation, 10 slashed; good cottage, new barn; 200 fruit trees, full bearing; good well; 1½ miles from wharf, on main road. Price $750. A snap.

SWAN LAKE—$225. Two lots with 4 room house, and stable; city water.

SOMETHING SPECIAL—We are offering this week lots in Douglas Gardens for $1,000 each, 158 feet deep. s8

WATER LOT—$800 will buy a water lot on St. Lawrence street, James Bay.

$1,000—Two lots, $1,000 each, near Douglas street and C. P. R. hotel.

$700—Lot Humboldt street, 60x120.

GORGE ROAD—Close in piece of land equal to 3 lots, for $1,000.

$400—Lot on Toronto street, near Menzies. Can have sewer connection.

VICTORIA WEST—$1,300—5 roomed cottage; electric light, etc., large corner lot, with orchard. Easy terms.

CHEAP BUSINESS LOT—Lot corner Government and Pembroke streets, for sale cheap, to close an estate.

FIFTH ST.—$150. 3 lots 60x135 each; no rock; nicely situated. $150 each.

$100 CASH and $25 per month will buy a good $3,000 2 storey dwelling, with basement, brick and stone foundation, and all modern improvements.

$1,700—6 roomed cottage and 4 lots (almost new). Easy terms.

$100 CASH and $15 per month will buy a six roomed house on Menzies street; bath sewer and electric light.

CHEAP LOTS—Fairfield Estate. $100 for lots 50x120; water lots $200 each. $10 cash, $10 per month; interest 4 per cent only; best of soil.

JAMES BAY—Full sized lots, $400 each; well located. $50 cash, $10 per month.

SIMCOE ST.—Lot 60x240, all cleared, excellent soil; only $800.

INSTALMENT PLAN—Houses for sale on this plan all over the city. Why pay rent when you can buy a home on the terms we offer?

FARM—Beautifully situated on Vancouver Island; ½ mile of water frontage; 30 acres under crop, which is tile drained and all fenced; 1 acre in orchard; 1 acre in garden; handsome modern dwelling; outbuildings; brooder house; $2,500 worth of livestock, implements and crop on hand; good fishing and shooting; only 3 miles from railway station. Price $15,000. Full particulars at office.

ACREAGE BARGAINS—5 acres, all cleared and fenced; also 7 acres, chiefly cleared and in high state of cultivation, at sacrifice prices to close an estate.

THREE ACRES and 7 roomed house, near Beacon Hill, only $3,000.

SAANICH DISTRICT — Handsome residence, new and completely furnished; and 66 acres of land on water front (1 mile of sea frontage), 22 acres cultivated, 15 cleared for pasturage, balance wooded; also 7 roomed cottage; first class stable. Full particulars at office.

STANLEY AVE.—Lots 58x105, only $400.

$300—Victoria West. Full sized lot (corner); new picket fence.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Lots near the Fountain, from $450 to $700. Easy terms.

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x150 each, facing the Park, $900 each; also 1 lot 46x150, $800; corner lot for $900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. je16

ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms in Five Sisters' Block (heated), $5 per month, upwards.

$800—5 roomed cottage, and lot 50x120; stable and chicken house; a few fruit trees; insured for $700. A bargain.

FIRST ST.—$250. Two lots 50x133 each, at this price per lot, near King's road.

THIRD ST.—$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FOURTH ST.—$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bed rock prices.
SIXTH ST.—2 lots, corner. $200 each.

WHARF TO RENT at foot of Yates street, with warehouse; rent, $50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street.

TO RENT—Offices, Government street; large front rooms on 1st floor facing Government street, all modern conveniences. Also law offices on Bastion street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je7

BUSINESS PROPERTY—$5,500 will buy a lot 65x94, very central and just off Government street, with improvements.

TO RENT—Flat of 16 rooms; centrally located; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,200—6-roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

10 ACRES—6-room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—As a going concern, goodwill and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture; cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

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Just arrived, New Goods, all kinds of Silk Goods, Curios, Bronze Ware, Satsuma Ware, Cloisonne Ware, Brass Ware, Laquered Ware, and Porcelains.
Please call and see our articles, and we will sell low price.
NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

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90 Douglas St., between Johnson & Yates.,

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR
152 Government St., near Chinatown.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August, 1901, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kitsilas Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.
Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1899, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.
W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 31st August, 1905. s3

WANTED—FEMALE HELP

WANTED—Smart waitress. Apply Queens hotel. s14

WANTED—Good waitress immediately. Strathcona hotel, Shawnigan. s2

WANTED—Companionship with home assistance, in family of two; salary small, but kind, considerate home in exchange. 60 Rae street. s15

WANTED—Girl for general housework; plain cooking. Apply to Mrs. A. Aaronson, 52 Government street. s15

WANTED—Reliable maid for general work; three in family; no children. Apply 60 Rae street. s8

WANTED—Nurse girl (afternoons), from 2 to 7 p. m., Oak Bay. Apply 60 Rae street. s8

WANTED—A young girl to take care of children, etc., 21 South Turner street.

WANTED—Oak Bay neighborhood, a young English lady wishes for daily tuition at pupil's residence. Subjects: English in all branches, French conversation, etc; music, piano and theory. First class certificates. Apply 60 Rae street. s9

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Woman wishes work by the day. 198 Colonist. s14

A LADY can recommend an energetic woman for house cleaning; long and satisfactory experience; good references. Apply 60 Rae street. s9

WANTED—Experienced young lady desires position as stenographer and office assistant. Address Box 154 this office.

WANTED—TWO young girls want "daily" work, care of children; experience. Apply 60 Rae street. s8

WANTED—Position as housekeeper or companion to elderly lady or invalid, out of city preferred. Apply Box 125 Colonist. au11

WANTED—Position by French governess; English studies, French and drawing included; Protestant. First class references. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver. je2

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—At Spencer's, experienced shoe salesman; also experienced carpet salesman. s8

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Smart young man from Old Country desires situation as footman or valet for private gentleman; experience; able to drive. 193 Colonist. s12

WANTED—AGENTS

WANTED—Gentlemen or ladies—$800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto mar3

WANTED—Typewriter agent for Victoria; business established. High grade typewriter. Apply Box 183 this office. s6

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS

MEETING ROOM—Suitable for association; furnished; centrally located; easy of access. For rent one or more nights per week, or monthly if desirable. For particulars address "X.," P. O. Box 360, City. s15

60 RAE STREET can offer a bright, comfortable flat of 5 bedrooms, for gentlemen. Apply 60 Rae street. s15

TO RENT—Comfortable rooms. Apply Mrs. Green, 134 Vancouver street. s6

TO LET—Two furnished housekeeping rooms, also one furnished bedroom. 65½ Fort. s3

TO RENT—Housekeeping rooms; bath attached. 99 Quadra street. s3

TO LET—Comfortably furnished connecting bed and sitting room. Phone and modern conveniences. 65 Belcher. s3

TO LET—Bedroom and sitting-room, and bedroom for gentleman. 59½ Superior street. au27

TO LET—Modern furnished rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. au31

BEACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309, Colonist Office.

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WANTED—In Vancouver, five thousand dollars at 6 per cent. interest on property rented to eighty-six dollars per month; will pay off four hundred dollars per annum if required. Piper & Co., Granville street, Vancouver. s15

FOR SALE—Good job printing business, known as "Arrow Press" business; established. Apply Mrs. Doming's Lunch Rooms, New Westminster, B. C. s13

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Whole or part interest in established business. Apply Box 191 Colonist. s10

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PEDEN BROS., 36 Government. Tel. 817.

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PRIVATE LESSONS in ball room dancing. M. Lester, 65½ Fort. Phone B1089. au24

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TO RENT—A furnished house on Pemberton road. Apply Mrs. Askew. s15

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TO LET—Seven roomed house, near Park; bath, hot and cold water, sewer connection. Apply R. W. R. Armstrong, 32 Rae street. Phone A939. my10

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FOR SALE—Span cream-colored ponies, ages 3 and 4 years; broken so lady can drive. Apply at Hogan's Livery Stables, Duncans, B. C. au8

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FOR SALE—Young cow, just calved. For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Jacques, Canteen road, Esquimalt. au6

FOR SALE—Buff and White Leghorns and Barred Rock cockerels, cheap. A. Stewart, North Dairy Farm. s3

FOR SALE—Three-quarter Jersey cow; good milker. 4 Rock Bay avenue, after 5 p. m. s9

WANTED 200 hens or pullets. What have you to offer? State breed, age and price per dozen. B. E. Drew, 116 North Pembroke street. s10

FOR SALE—A good reliable family horse. Apply Fashion Stables, 101 Fort street.

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

$3,000—Farm, 160 acres, 25 under cultivation, balance all good land; water frontage; adjoining government wharf; good 2 storey house; situate West Sooke. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au9

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LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED—From 40 John street, Rock Bay, black and white English setter puppy, four months old. Anyone found detaining same after this date will be prosecuted. s13

LOST—Pearl and light green enamel brooch. Reward. 48 Birdcage Walk. s14

LOST—On Rae, Coutts or Belcher streets, child's gold pin, with name engraved. Please return to 32 Rae street. Reward.

LOST—Female cocker spaniel pup; answers to name of "Biddy." Finder rewarded. 16 Douglas street. s6

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SNAP—$125 buys a good lot on Esquimalt road, Victoria West. Apply Victoria West Coal Office. s10

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TO RENT—Globe hotel, at Esquimalt, as a going concern; very moderate rent. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. au30

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TO RENT—Two stores, Todd block, Douglas street; fine location, opposite city hall. Apply J. H. Todd & Sons. au5

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REVERE HOUSE—Home comforts; use of telephone and piano. Table most highly recommended. 169 Pandora avenue. my14

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WANTED—Immediately, modern furnished cottage, about seven rooms. 60 Rae street. s12

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WANTED—Funished house or cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, centrally located. Address Box 110 Colonist. au3

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MONEY TO LOAN—On city property in large or small amounts, repayable by monthly instalments. Address Box 182 this office. s6

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting for a transfer of the license to retail wines, spirituous and fermented liquors, by retail, on the premises at 85 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and known as the "Horse Shoe Saloon," to Charles Haze Setterfield.
W. A. MILLINGTON,
F. L. WOLFENDEN.
Witness: C. K. Courtney. s14

Poteen Hunting in Ireland

Illicit Still of the Wild West Country

The wild west of Ireland is the natural home of "poteen," or illicit whiskey. This is because of the loneliness and remoteness of the spots chosen for making it, almost inaccessible, through the mountains and bogs, save to those who know something about the country, are all in favor of the smugglers escaping detection, while its network of mountain lakes and small running streams affords the necessary cold water for condensing the distilled fumes into spirit during the cooling process, writes the Gael in the New England Liquor Journal.

The report of the commissioners of inland revenue for 1896 shows that the number of detections of illicit distillation was 399—5 in England, 6 in Scotland and 388 in Ireland.

Sweeter and dearer beyond any "Parliament whiskey"—by which expression he denotes that sort which has paid the tax imposed by the Saxon government—is this fiery fluid to the heart of every true peasant son of Connaught. And in the interests of truth it must be added that those who inhabit the coast counties from Kerry to Donegal, inclusive, are also fully alive to its seductive merits. Indeed, many doctors (local, of course) will tell you that well made poteen is better in sickness than the adulterated whiskey usually met with in the small public houses in this region of poverty; for in the Connemara country, at any rate, the illicit whiskey is made of pure malt; though rumor has it that the less particular palate of Donegal, for instance, is satisfied with a firewater mainly made from molasses, potatoes—aye, sometimes from almost anything you please.

But to realize all the humor and wild, reckless spirit shown in prosecuting this precarious industry one should take a hand in attempting to put down the traffic. Poteen hunting is about as exciting as deer stalking and fox hunting combined, and there are great accompanying hardships to be endured.

The best time to catch men making it is naturally about Christmastide or the New Year, when our northern winters are, to say the least of it, inclement, and especially so, I think, in the mountainous West of Ireland, where rain seems to be the normal condition of affairs. Tremendous tramps through mountains and bogs (the latter often unsafe) and night trips of ten or twenty miles, with a snatch of sleep in an open boat, often in rain or frost, are generally necessary in order to reach suspected places undetected before dawn. I have seen a boat's crew after rowing in the darkness nearly all night, and striking on and shoving off from, one would think, nearly every submerged rock in the lake, find themselves at dawn near the spot where they first lost their bearings.

It is always called "the stuff" in the trade. You first prepare your barrels of "wash," or ground malt properly fermented, which you can test to its fitness for distilling by throwing in a handful of dry oats and seeing whether they sink or swim in the liquid. These barrels the police occasionally almost walk into, concealed in lonesome places or on barren islands in the lakes by burying them nearly up to the top rim and covering all with a few boards or poles and with a layer of grass, etc. You fill your still with "wash," and light a fire under it. The still is a huge round tin utensil, riveted and airtight, with a convex bottom like that of a black bottle, to concentrate the fire underneath, and narrowing at the neck, into which is fitted (and the joint also made quite airtight) a worm.

Now a worm, which is worth three or four pounds sterling merely as old copper, is a long pipe or tube (coiled in a spiral to give as much surface as possible to the cold water outside), through which the fumes or steam driven off by the heat from the confined liquor in the still must pass, and in which they are condensed by the external cold into liquid spirit, which is caught in the end of the pipe in a bucket, as it flows in a constant small stream. If this runs too freely the process is going on more rapidly that it should, and the fire must be lowered accordingly. This worm is kept submerged in a barrel of cold water, and a constant supply is necessary in order to keep the water in the barrel from heating, in which case, of course, the worm would fail to do its work—hence running water or a lake is necessary to the distiller. Tin worms flavor the stuff with a metallic taste; copper ones, which are expensive, do not.

Once run through the still the liquor is called "singlings," twice run through it is "doublings," or has been, as it is called, "doubled," and is the completed spirit. It is very raw and powerful, of course, much overproof, and has, especially when taken hot from the still, a very exhilarating effect. Its flavor is smoky and indescribable, but not bad.

You can get poteen at about 10 shillings to 12 shillings a gallon—that is, if you know whom to apply to and are not caught by the authorities. An idle scoffer, whom I did not believe, once told me that the only two places where you could be really certain to find a drop of the best poteen in Ireland were the priest's house and the police barracks.

When finished, men convey it to its destination in kegs containing several gallons each, carrying them on their backs by night across the bogs and through unfrequented passes in the mountains; and, in truth, it is wonderful how men can cross the rough country with such loads as are sometimes found on them. They avoid the main roads, a seemingly unnecessary precaution the casual visitor would say who drives mile after mile through wintry, forsaken Connemara. Indeed, to realize the general desolation of the greater part of that portion of Ireland you must remember the saying of the lady who remarked, when the first telegraph poles were being put up there, that they would give the country quite a wooded appearance.

The penalty for being in possession of it, making it, or being found at or near the place where it is made, owning or having in possession any land or place where it is found, etc., is very heavy—one hundred pounds, which can be mitigated to six pounds, or three months' hard labor in lieu of payment. Also everything used in concealing it, found packed with it (much, for instance, formerly went into Galway hidden in the middle of the loads of turf), or conveying it (as a horse or cart or boat) becomes forfeit, and if not sufficiently valuable to sell is destroyed on the spot. Every subsequent offence doubles the penalty on the previous convictions being proved; so that a man twice convicted cannot be fined less than twelve pounds; thrice, twenty-four pounds, and so on. Because of this the places selected for its illicit manufacture are almost always on common land, little stony, barren islands and such like spots, useful neither to man nor beast for any other earthly purpose.

As a rule the poorest and most reckless of the peasantry make the poteen, a middleman of some substance usually getting the lion's share of the profits, and paying for the materials and the fine that may be incurred; the risk is borne mainly by those actually engaged in the manufacture, it being almost impossible to reach the real culprit who lures the poor folk into so much trouble.

The smoke and glare of the still fire is usually the immediate cause of detection; and that reminds me that the nearest instance I know of a poteen maker evading suspicion for a long time was by an unusual audacious plan. He rented a house adjoining a police barracks, and used an upstairs room as his distillery, knocking a flue into the police chimney. With water handy, and being on the best terms with the parties next door, but naturally with a stand-off distant manner toward them, he thus got rid of his smoke by their innocent and unsolicited assistance. The fire in a police kitchen in Ireland, you must know, is kept burning night and day, to warm and feed constant patrols going from and returning to barracks.

No arrests are made when men can be made amenable by a summons to the court, and as a rule no resistance is offered, as the constabulary are men of splendid physique, and are also known to be armed on this duty. Indeed, in such a sportsmanlike spirit do many of the poor peasants themselves take the game, that they bear the police little or no malice if the catch is a fair one; but woe to an informer should a countryside detect him. I have myself known a party of constables stormbound in their boat, which they could neither leave nor get home, to be supplied with a cold goose and victuals by the very smugglers they came out to catch.

COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

It Is Much More Than in England.

Public Opinion.

The cost of living abroad, especially in France, is a subject upon which wide variance of opinion exists. In an article in the Economiste Francais, of Paris, M. A. de Foville uses England as a standard of comparison, and says that there is no doubt that the English, on the average, have one-third more to spend than the French, and, all things being equal, more money is earned in England than in France. Further, the cost of life in England is far less than it is in France. The contrary was true in former days, but now the high tariff in France, and free trade in England, have produced their results.

Butter in France costs 30 to 60 cents per pound, Swiss cheese 25 to 30 cents a pound, and fowls 30 to 50 cents each. Milk is 10 cents per quart, bread 4 cents per pound, and meat 30 to 50 cents a pound. Fruits, which are grown abundantly in France, cost twice as much as they do in England; bananas and oranges, which Algiers exports by millions, cost 4 cents each. Coffee is 50 to 60 cents per pound, tea as much as $1.40 to $1.80 per pound, and sugar 10 to 12 cents per pound. Coal in Paris is worth $14 a ton, and in many houses heat is a great rarity. In London two boxes of matches are given for one cent, but in France each box costs two cents, and the matches are bad. Drugs are almost prohibitively expensive.

M. de Foville presents the balance sheet of four average families. The first family, with an income of $2,000 per year, represents a Parisian household—father, mother, two children, attending school, and a servant. The second family, with an income of $1,600, represents a provincial household consisting of father, mother, two children, and servant. The third family, with an income of $800, is a Parisian household, consisting of father, mother, a small child and no servant. And the last is that of a workman's family at Reims, consisting of father, mother, two children, five and ten years of age, the family disposing of a purse of $415 per year. The first family expends $1,744 of its income for actual living expenses, and has a balance of $256 for pleasures, doctors, and so forth; the second family expends $1,250 and has $350 left; the third, $667, and has a balance of $133; and the fourth, $320, with a balance of $95. In the case of the third family the food consists of coffee, bread and butter for breakfast; at midday, meat, vegetables, and dessert; at 4 o'clock the mother and child have chocolate and bread; and at 6 o'clock there is a dinner of soup, vegetables, and dessert. This is certainly an excellent showing for the money at the disposal of the housekeeper.

M. de Foville puts his finger on the cause of this wonderful housekeeping when he says tha it "lies in the innate inclination, one might say the passion, for economy. With a few francs the little Parisian, who may be hungry many days during the year, is able to make herself a hat and frock which many wealthy women might well envy. And it is with the table as well as with the toilet. The art of utilizing the remains is an art essentially French, whether the subjects be ribbons or ragouts. The spirit of economy is as common in our country as it is rare in England. Fathers and mothers in France consider themselves the debtors of their children, and even the bachelors think they should leave something behind."

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.

A JAP AUCTION.

It was in Japan. An auction was in progress.

The auctioneer held up a Satsuma bowl covered with tiny gold butterflies, so small as to look a little vague to the naked eye, but under a magnifying glass their minute perfection was wonderful to behold.

The auctioneer, the bowl, before him, made a graceful and learned speech in its praise.

Then an attendant passed among the spectators with a box of carved teakwood. The bidders dropped into the box folded slips of tinted paper. The auctioneer read the slips then announced that the honorable and wise O Miku San had secured the golden bowl.

In that way Japanese auctions are conducted always. There is no loud and angry public bidding. The bids are made—for a carved ivory or an enameled dagger—as they are made among us for a contract to build a railroad or to dig a sewer.

The Japanese say that a just piece of business would not be done if a hundred contractors came and bid publicly for the construction of a trolley line or the tunneling of a mountain. The contractors would grow angry. They would be unfair to themselves and to the proposed work.

Unfair in big things, say the Japanese, is unfair in small things, too, and hence the secret bidding of the auctions of Japan.

The Two Capitals of New West

From the Mail and Empire

There can be little doubt, now, that the two new capitals of the West will be Regina for Saskatchewan and Edmonton for the Province of Alberta. Although the law leaves the Western people the right to choose after the first selection has been made, the probability is that the original choice, that of the government, will remain undisturbed.

The First Western Capital.

The selection of Regina as the capital of Saskatchewan is a matter of justice to the people of that city. It would not have been fair to take away the machinery of government, after it had been located there for so many years. Besides, a change would have involved expense, and an unnecessary duplicating of the government buildings. Regina, although it was the last capital of the Territories, was not the first place to hold the administration. When Canada took charge of the West, Battleford was chosen as the seat of government. There in 1876 the first rough official buildings were erected. In 1882 a change was found to be necessary. The railway ran far south of Battleford, and it was deemed prudent to follow the line. A capital several hundred miles from the only railroad would have been a capital blunder. The then Governor looked about for a new site. Applicants for the location were not wanting. Indeed, there were so many candidates that it was decided, in order that jealousy might be averted, to accept none of them.

Pile o' Bones Creek.

There was a small river in the West known as the Wascana, and locally referred to as the Pile o' Bones Creek. Its nickname was derived from the circumstance that at that point vast remains of the now extinct buffalo were found. The final disappearance of the buffalo, though necessary to the introduction of agriculture, was a terrible slaughter. It is on record that the country was in the seventies overrun by adventurers from the United States, who ran the animals down, and destroyed them ruthlessly for the small profit that was to be made out of the sale of their skins. So wanton and brutal was the hunt that the first Northwest government, in 1876, tried to stop it by passing legislation making it an offence to drive the buffalo into pits or ravines for the purpose of slaughtering them, or to kill an animal under two years old, or to hunt between November and August. The effort to give protectiion, was, however, a failure. There were no means of enforcing such a law among people who were interested in violating it. The consequence was that the buffalo were wiped out and their bones whitened the plains. It was after a large deposit of bones made in the vicinity of some wholesale onslaught upon the buffalo that the site of Regina was named.

Regina's History.

From 1882 until the present time Regina has held the position of capital of the West. There were those who on the occasion of the selection predicted evil things of the city. It was stated, for example, that the surrounding soil was barren, and that an agricultural community could not possibly flourish in the neighborhood. But the city survived the theories of the pessimists, and, with a rich farming country around it, it has become the centre of a garden and a promising business locality. From Regina north the Prince Albert district is reached, and the entire route is fertile and well settled, while south there is good territory. Regina has made commercial progress, and it is bound to forge ahead. The other capital—the only new capital, the capital of Alberta—Edmonton, has a longer history than Regina can lay claim to. It is referred to frequently in the scanty records of the earlier period, when the Hudson's Bay Company ruled the West.

Edmonton Long Ago.

The precise date of the founding of the city, or post, it is difficult to fix. But the place is supposed to have been founded in 1797, and is mentioned in the reports of practically all the explorers who entered the West during the nineteenth century. Thus Alexander Ross, an Upper Canadian, who went to the Pacific Coast in 1811, via Cape Horn, and returned overland in 1825, relates that on his arrival at Edmonton in the latter year a grand ball was given in honor of Sir George Simpson, the governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was making a two weeks' stay at that point. In 1846 Paul Kane, the celebrated Toronto artist, who depicted the Northwest Indians with such skill, sojourned at Edmonton for a short time. When in 1862, owing to the gold excitement, the first great migration of Canadians to the Pacific Coast took place, Edmonton was the point via which the perilous journey through the Rocky Mountains was begun. Some 193 persons left Ontario to take the overland route to the coast, and a relatively small proportion of them reached their destination—British Columbia.

A Great Business Centre.

The fact is Edmonton became soon after the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company a great fur trading point. It commanded the water navigation on the Saskatchewan from both quarters, and, while it was at the southern end of the rich Peace River country, it was also in direct line with the Yellow Head Pass, through which the Rocky Mountains were pierced. While it could be reached by river from Fort Garry, on the one hand, and from the southern prairies on the other, it was also on the land route. For a century there was a trail running from Fort Garry into Edmonton. The Canadian party, in 1862, covered the distance with Red River carts, between June 3, of that year, and July 21. In a word, it took seven weeks to drive between the two points. Edmonton, since the opening of the West to agriculture and the allied arts, has become a modern town, with all the comforts and advantages of twentieth century life. As a capital—for such it is destined to be—it will be very attractive, and, owing to the wealth of the districts surrounding it, highly prosperous.

A GHETTO HERO.

By Jeanette.

It was such a bitter, bitter cold night that even little Tim, who had braved many a biting blast in but pitifully scant attire, shivered and thrust his hands deeper into the apertures that deceived the public—at least, that part of the public which was kind enough to bestow a passing glance upon him—into half-way believing they were pockets—pockets well filled and bulging with tops and marbles. Tim would have them think, and he would gather up all the odds and ends lying around, even employing stones to fill out and give the desired bulge, for stones are useful in their way, after all.

As a more biting blast came down the street, searching out every nook and corner and sweeping things clear and clean, it found Tim huddled in a corner, close up against a window, which poured forth a warm brilliance, but the light inside was what had attracted Tim, for it was a jeweler's shop window, and the beautiful gems inside, with the electric light playing upon them, flashed in Tim's eyes and dazzled him.

This particular shop was a favorite haunt of his, for it contained a beautiful painting that filled Tim's soul with longing.

All his young life had he hungered for the beautiful, and so all his young life had been starved, for Tim was one of New York's tenement dwellers, a veritable child of the Ghetto. But he differed from his fellow playmates in so much that he had an artist's soul in his slender, almost emaciated body—that poor little body that was surely starved almost beyond endurance at times. But what did Tim care for the mere gnawing pain in his stomach when he could creep up to the windows of one of the city's grandest stores and feast his soul upon this rare painting, which showed him sweet stretches of country road basking in summer sunshine; trees whose feathery green foliage dropped close over peaceful streams that touched moss-covered banks! How he longed with all his heart to be out in that broad meadow, gathering those golden daisies! As he gazed he forgot the cold winter wind that sought out his bare flesh so cruelly.

This jeweler's shop was not only displaying priceless gems, but rare paintings and etchings, bric-a-brac and statuary worth a fortune many times over. As it was but a few days before Christmas, the hours of business extended far into the evening, but still trade did not languish.

When Tim could tear his eyes for a brief second from his beloved green fields and warm sunshine his gaze swept over beautifully gowned women and men of the world. Then he would feel the cold wind so keenly and a sob and shiver would creep over him until his glance fell once more on the golden daisies, and a smile would light up his pinched little face.

Perhaps someone obscured his idol for a moment; perhaps his eyes were attracted for a second to the dazzling array of gems which an obliging clerk was untiringly placing before a tall man in evening dress; perhaps as tray after tray was lifted out from the glass case Tim became mesmerized, but, try as he would, he could not bring his eyes back to his painting.

It was getting colder and colder, and Tim shivered and crept closer, but no one saw him. His eyes had become fastened upon this handsome man, this customer whose taste was so exacting that the clerk was growing weary of ever pleasing him. Finally the clerk turned, unlocked another case and brought forth a fresh display. How the gems dazzled poor Tim's eyes—his breath came in gasps, his little body was tense and rigid. The cold was as nothing to him now; for had he not seen one of the largest, most dazzling of the diamonds, quietly and without haste, transferred to the inside of the glove worn by this dark, handsome man—this well-dressed gentleman, with the bearing of a prince, while the salesman was unlocking the case? They stood so near Tim that he could, by stretching forth his hand, have touched them had there been no glass between. And now Tim saw the clerk putting away the cases, evidently worn out by his fruitless efforts to please his customer. Saw this same customtr draw on his othos glove leisurely enough, chatting pleasantly, and finally smiling a good-night upon the tired salesman.

No one saw how it all happened—how Tim, a slip of a lad with a body worn and famished, seized the man as he came out; held him until assistance came; how with a strong oath this seeming gentleman, this man of means, turned on him; how the gleam of a dagger dazzled his eyes more than all those diamonds, the warm gush of blood that covered him, and the frightened cries of those beautifully gowned ladies.

They carried him with gentle arms into the warmth and brilliance of the shop—a gentleman with such a kind face was bending over him, asking if he were in pain—"No—no pain," Tim told them, but his glance restlessly searched the walls in quest of something, and those who watched him with tender, moist tyes, saw his anxious gaze pass from picture to picture, and then a soft, satisfied smile crept over his little white face, and he raised himself as his eyes at last hungrily rested on the sweet stretch of country road, the trees, the green foliage, and the peaceful stream. A sob shook his body; and with a smile that transfigured him, his starved, frozen little soul went out into the warm sunshine to gather the golden daisies for evermore.

ODDITIES.

A Japanese officer tells this story of the battle of Mukden: "In one of the engagements I found a pretty little Pekinese spaniel wandering about between the two battle lines. It came to me when I whistled; it evidently belonged to some Russian officer, and was tame and affectioinate. I am keeping it for myself. I suppose the owner is not likely to return to claim it. Once when we charged a Russian shelter trench successfully the little fellow could not keep up with us with his short legs and long coat, so with my kanemitsu (sword) in my right hand I held the little creature, panting, under my left arm, and charged. The grave sergeant-major laughed. Well he might."

St. Bonaventure, called "the seraphic doctor," who was general of the order of Franciscans, had a reluctance to receiving rewards which is worthy of mention. With tears and entreaties he prevailed upon one Pope not to make him Archbishop of York. But when he had been instrumental in securing the election of Gregory X. he feared that he would be rewarded and fled to Paris. The Pope ordered him to return to Italy and become a cardinal, and the messengers sent to invest him found him at a monastery near Florence humbly washing up the dishes. He bade them hang the cardinal's hat on a bough until he had finished.

Mr. Reid, the leader of the Australian free traders and late Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, remarked in the course of a recent speech: "Australian statesmen are very scarce. In fact, I doubt whether Australia has yet produced one." Here a voice enquired: "How about you?" Mr. Reid modestly replied: "Well, I think I come as near

Successful Bee-Keeping

In these days of popular science and nature study, it should hardly be necessary to say anything about the mutual dependence of the bee and the flower. Every schoolboy and schoolgirl knows that the flower keeps a small store of honey for his friend the bee, which he advertises by putting up a beautiful colored flag. In return for this food, the bee performs for the flower the service of carrying on his legs the pollen from the stamens of one to the pistil of another, thus performing the work of cross-fertilization so necessary for the health of any species. Besides paying the bee with its store of honey, the flower allows the kindly visitor to carry home on her legs such of the pollen as is not needed for fertilization purposes. This pollen is used along with the honey as food for the baby bees.

It is not, however, with the economic value of bees that this article is to deal, but with their commercial usefulness. Honey is one of the most healthful of food. If then it can be proved that there is profit in its production, and that our country is suited to bee-keeping, there should be much greater interest taken in bee-culture both by residents and those apiarists who come from other parts of the world. In order to obtain such information, a visit was lately made to the apiary of Mr. W. J. Armstrong, of Fourth street, one of the ablest bee-keepers in the province.

In answer to a question, Mr. Armstrong said he was sure there was money to be made from bees if they were properly handled. He personally had kept bees for the past twenty-five years, and had always found them profitable. Of course one could not expect to make a fortune from a few stocks any more than they would from a dozen hens; but if properly managed they paid well. The expense of keeping was very low and the work light.

As an instance of the productiveness of his busy families, he told of one swarm from which he had taken forty-nine section boxes and two large frames, each weighing about ten pounds. Besides this he left sufficient honey in the hive for the bees to winter on, twenty pounds or more. Had this been extracted, there would have been a total lift of between eighty and ninety pounds. In return for this it would have taken nearly a dollar's worth of sugar to replace the honey as food for the winter.

Last season Mr. Armstrong extracted all the honey from his colony, feeding sugar-syrup in place of it. From the fifty hives he took between thirteen and fourteen hundred pounds, worth at wholesale 15 cents a pound in bulk, or 20 cents a pound bottled. From fifteen to twenty pounds of sugar per hive was used to winter the bees after the honey was taken.

Mr. Armstrong does not think it wise to take all the honey from the bees, but prefers rather to leave about four of the middle frames in order not to disturb the colony more than is necessary. He thinks the gain in honey, when all is extracted, does not compensate for the loss in condition for wintering.

Many bee-keepers find difficulty in getting a suitable feeder frm which the bees may take the syrup. This difficulty has been overcome by Mr. Armstrong, who has invented a trough with a false floating bottom inside, on which the bees stand as the suck up the luscious sweet previous to carrying it away and packing it in their combs. This feeder is a decided improvement on any in use elsewhere, and would be well worth patenting.

The sugar for feeding must be the best granulated cane variety, as beet sugar is not wholesome. Boiling water is poured on the sugar, one part of the former to two of the latter. The mixture is then allowed to come to the boiling the autumn, so as not to disturb the bees during the winter.

Sometimes weak stocks die during the winter. The only cure for this is to unite stocks that have not a sufficient number of bees to keep up the necessary heat. So far as he knows there has never been a case of foul brood in this province. Foul brood is the most dreadful disease of the beekeeper, and is very infectious. Ordinary care will, however, prevent the disease breaking out just the same as sanitary precautions prevent the development of the smallpox or plague germs.

As soon as spring comes the hives are given a thorough overhauling, and a small quantity of syrup is fed the bees to induce the queen to commence her arduous duties of egg-laying. This she will not do until food begins to come in. When the colony is sufficiently strong and the food becomes plentiful, supers containing the section boxes are placed on top of the hives, and the harvest commences.

During the swarming season it is necessary to keep a sharp lookout for swarms, as these will sometimes fly away and be lost if they are not followed. Numerous devices are used to prevent swarming or to induce artificial swarming, many of which are valuable, but their manipulation requires some study and experience.

In order that the bees may build the combs straight in the little section-boxes in which we purchase our comb honey, a small starter of comb foundation is affixed to the upper side of the box. This foundation is made by special machinery from beeswax. As they consume a number of pounds of honey in manufacturing a pound of wax, it pays the bee-keeper to save the bees as much as possible of the trouble of manufacturing wax. Some apiarists supply artificially-made comb foundations for the large frames of the hive. At any rate, starters must be used or the bees will very likely build across the frames, thus making it impossible to move them.

In this country the white clover is the principal food of the bee. Alsike clover is a good food, but is not grown here. Mr. Armstrong considers the farm the proper place for bee-keeping, as there is more natural food for them to be gathered there. His son, Mr. W. R. Armstrong, has a large apiary at Sidney, and is very successful.

The stock from which these and numerous other colonies have sprung was purchased about twenty-five years ago from Mr. Pollard, of Saanich, Magistrate Hall's father-in-law. Just now a colony can be purchased for five dollars, but in the spring the price will be seven dollars, as the risk of wintering is worth the increased price.

A large part of the honey we buy comes from California. This is gathered from the sage plant, and has a bitter flavor. Local honey is in great demand, and, so far, the market has never been fully supplied. Clover honey is known to be better than any other. In a honey district, where the people know the difference between the different flavors, the clover honey is always in demand.

There is a standard size of hive which all apiarists use, so that combs are interchangeable. The body of the box should be such as to exclude all rain and wind. If the bees become cold they consume a larger amount of honey to keep up the animal heat. Mr. Armstrong being an old carriage builder, makes his own hives, and when he has spare time he makes a few for sale at two dollars each. These are all fitted with ten frames and starters.

The opinion seems to have been widespread that bees could not be made a success in this part of the country. Mr. Armstrong and his son have proved that they can be made to pay, and pay well.

Comparing the amount of energy expended with that in other lines of farm work, there seems to be a good balance in favor of the bees, and for this reason

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